# Chicago Tribune.

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# WASHINGTON.

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...ant and the President—The ...'s Order to be Forwarded to Hancock—General Grant Re... the Right to Direct Military ...ders in the Discharge of ...ties—Substance of Grant's ...ter to the President—The Con...sion of the President's He... General Howard, Etc.

[...espatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 28.

...ANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

...ant has concluded to transmit ...the President containing direc... ...eral Hancock precisely as it ...President, having first made ...ly to Johnson that he should ...the authority vested in him ...ngress; that he neither desired ...could he do so without violat... ...imposed on him by Congress. ...hangs upon his right to direct ...ock in the discharge of his du... ...in the terms he had already in... ...al Thomas in paragraph five ...order, so that while he will ...late order, he will issue a ...on his own headquarters, em... ...bstance of paragraph five of ...der, which the President ...t aside. He has expressed ...sion to stand upon section two ...Appropriation Bill already ...the letter of General Grant, ...to the President, the former ...to have set forth his views of ...powers and duties of the Presi... ...eral of the Army under the va... Congress, and also to earnest... President to change his course ...struction, even going so far ...his own opinion that a per... President's part in his pres... ...uld bring innumerable evils ...and on his Administration. ...the President sent for ...t and informed him ...could not agree with ...he had expressed, or con... ...ation of his order, and fur... General Grant to transmit it. ...al replied he would do, re... ...t, however, to issue his own ...structions to District Com... ...accordance with the powers ...by Congress. This averts a ...for the present, though it is ...at headquarters that the ...speedily interfere with the ...ders in such a way as to ...Grant to refuse to transmit his ...e General having fully declar... ...to stand upon his interpre... ...struction Law, and upon ...ferred to, to fight it out on ...he not expect to be left in ...many days.

...CONCERNING THE REMOVAL ...F STANTON.

...at still refuses to give out ...concerning the removal of ...Grant has withdrawn all ...that letter Grant tells the ...he had no legal right to re... Although an astute lawyer ...for it, he could not con...

...ACTION OF MARYLAND REBELS.

...and rebels forcibly ejected a ...purchased property on the ...distance below the city and ...a home for disabled soldiers, ...from her house, and an old ...place has occupied it. General ...pplied to General Grant for ...ction of the property.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

...Mr. Langston, colored law... ...terview with General Grant ...President's virtual tender of ...Bureau to the former. After ...substance of the conversation ...on the subject, ...ed the General's opin... ...latter replied that he ...the circumstances in every ...able for Langston to accept ...that if General ...removed Langston could not ...satisfaction in the ad... ...affairs of the Bureau, and ...ly assisted General Howard ...and had committed no ...ould not bear rigid scrutiny. ...were to remain Secretary ...ton should be appointed ...the best of his ability. ...conclusion, and nothing had ...the removal of General ...was accomplished for the ...ated, it would be inexpe... ...to the colored race ...the place under exist... Langston then urged ...to all he could to have ...for the good of the ...to the interest of the ...could not consent to ac... ...and, further, he would ...higher reason that he ...be allowed to facilitate ...Howard, and to en...

to have General Gordon Granger sent to his command, the President has kept him here, and of late has mentioned his name in connection with contemplated changes. Before Congress adjourned, Granger is known to have declared that it was an unconstitutional body, and if he were Andrew Johnson he would march a body of soldiers to the Capitol and disperse it.

STORY THAT THE PRESIDENT WILL RESIST IMPEACHMENT BY FORCE.

Persons well versed in the condition of affairs in Maryland, and who have spent considerable time in counties in this vicinity, state that the opinion is very prevalent there that the President intends to resist impeachment by force, and that nearly all rebel militiamen confidently expect to be called upon. As a significant coincidence, these opinions appear to have sprung up immediately after Montgomery Blair's late visits to Annapolis. The name of Jere Black is also very generally used as one committed to this line of Presidential defence.

A VISIONARY CORRESPONDENT.

The *Intelligencer* prints a communication this morning, in which the writer, after predicting that the South will send twenty-five negroes to the next Congress, adds, qualifying the words: "If one ever convenes."

[To the Associated Press.]

LETTER OF GENERAL ROUSSEAU REPLYING TO THE CHARGES OF GENERAL SHERIDAN.

The following letter has been sent by General Rousseau to General Grant, defending himself from the charges preferred against him by General Sheridan:

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
NEW YORK, August [illegible], 1867.

GENERAL: The New York papers of to-day publish what purports to be, and what I take for granted is, an official letter from Major General Sheridan to yourself, in the course of which he says: "I regret that I have to make the charge against Brigadier General L. H. Rousseau, U. S. A., of visiting my command recently, and, without exhibiting any authority, interfering with my duties and suggesting my removal."

So much of the above charge as alleges that I visited General Sheridan's command and interfered with his duties, is false.

As to suggesting his removal, I did say, in answer to a telegram from Washington, inquiring of me how things looked in Louisiana, that the state of affairs was gloomy, that the people were much depressed, and that any change would be almost universally accepted.

This telegram referred to matters and things in general, and was intended as such, including General Sheridan in the scope. If this was suggesting the removal of that officer, all right; but his name was not mentioned.

Whilst I claim the right, in common with all other citizens, to criticise so much of General Sheridan's administration as is not purely military, and which solely concerns the civil policy of the country, yet on my late visit to New Orleans I scrupulously refrained from doing so, and so far as I know and remember, I expressed no opinion for or against his policy to anybody in his district. I had no purpose or motive to do so, and my recollection, I think, is as distinct about it as it usually is or as it can be about anything. As I know there is no sufficient evidence on which to base this charge, I cannot conceive how it was possible for General Sheridan to make it. I am, therefore, reluctantly forced to the present conclusion, that it has no better foundation in his mind than conjecture or suspicions.

I concur with General Sheridan in his "regrets." I am really sorry that so inconsiderable a man as myself was not permitted to visit New Orleans without being made the medium for any sort of sensation wherewith to thrill the public pulse, and it seems as unnecessary as it is unfortunate, that it fell to my lot to be made such a medium in the hands of General Sheridan, who now, on what is universally declared to be his conspicuous merits, fills so large a space in the nation's admiration. General Sheridan might have let me pass, I think, and no harm would have followed my escape from the collision which has forced this letter.

In order to relieve General Sheridan's mind, let me, in a word, explain my late mission to New Orleans. Ordered to a command, in a very distant department, and having also to go into our Russian possessions, I thought that before going so long a journey I would go South and say "good-bye" to a part of my family, and to many of my kindred who were in New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Pass Christian. I took my last chance to pay that visit, and was so much interested and occupied with it that I even declined all outside social calls at the request of my hospitable friends and when I got through with my domestic mission I left.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully,
(Signed) L. H. ROUSSEAU.
General U. S. Grant, commanding U. S. A.

P. S.—As the above charges have reached the eyes of the President, I have taken the liberty to send him a copy of this reply. L. H. R.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—The *Intelligencer* says: "We have high authority for saying that the loose and sensational rumors circulated last evening about troubles in the Cabinet yesterday are unfounded.

A later account says: "There are Cabinet rumors to-day, but no prospects of the immediate retirement of any members. The relations of all of them with the President continue agreeable. It seems settled that Secretary McCulloch will continue in office, for financial, if for no other, reasons, as it has been represented by a gentleman of different politics that his resignation would disastrously affect our public securities both at home and abroad."

GRANT AND JOHNSON.

NEW YORK, August 28.—A special from Washington says there is no foundation for the reports of a breach between the President and General Grant. The Reconstruction Acts will be enforced with strict impartiality, and politicians will not be permitted to use the United States military forces to carry out partisan ends in the work of reconstruction. In these objects there is a perfect agreement between General Grant and all the members of the Cabinet.

GENERAL SICKLES.

A special to the *Post* says that General Grant has issued an order directing General Sickles to go to New York and report to the Adjutant General.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GENERAL GRANT.

General Grant has also sent to the President another written protest against the removal of Sheridan, and especially urges that the public service requires the presence of General Hancock on the Plains.

Corroborative evidence is furnished to-day that General Grant yesterday sent to the President a decidedly firm letter against the removal of Generals Sheridan and Sickles. The differences were known to be so wide between the President and General Grant that prominent gentlemen supposed them irreconcilable, and that the retirement of the General from the War Department was inevitable, but this afternoon General Grant and the President had an interview at the Executive Mansion, which resulted in a partial adjustment of the trouble.

PUNISHMENT FOR DESERTION.

An order from the headquarters of the army revokes General Order No. 4, of 1867, relative to the punishment of soldiers for desertion, and restores paragraph 865 of Revised Army Regulations.

DEATH OF AN ARMY OFFICER.

Lieutenant Wallace, Adjutant of the Tenth Infantry, died at New Orleans yesterday, of yellow fever.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SCRIP.

The Commissioner General of the Land Office gives notice that Agricultural College scrip may be located in Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, but not in Michigan, which has received the quantity allowed by law.

ORDERS RELATIVE TO THE REMOVAL OF GENERAL SHERIDAN.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, August 27, 1867.

General Orders No. [illegible].

*First.* The following orders have been received from the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,
August 26.

SIR: In consequence of the unfavorable condition of the health of Major General G. H. Thomas, as reported to you in Surgeon Hasson's despatch of the 1st instant, my order dated August 17, 1867, is hereby modified so as to assign Major General Winfield S. Hancock to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by the act of Congress, passed March 2, 1867, and of the Military Department comprising the States of Louisiana and Texas.

On being relieved from the command of the Department of the Missouri, by Major General P. H. Sheridan, Major General Hancock will proceed directly to New Orleans, La., and assume the command to which he is hereby assigned, and will, when necessary to the faithful execution of the law, exercise any and all powers conferred by the acts of Congress upon District Commanders, and any and all authority pertaining to officers in command of Military Departments.

Major General P. H. Sheridan will at once turn over his present command to the officer in rank next to himself, and proceeding without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, will relieve Major General Hancock of the command of the Department of the Missouri.

Major General Geo. H. Thomas will, until further orders, remain in command of the Department of the Cumberland.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.
To General U. S. Grant, Secretary of War *ad interim*.

*Second*—In pursuance of the foregoing order of the President of the United States, Brevet Major General Canby will, on receipt of the order, turn over his present command to the officer next in rank to himself, and proceed to Charleston, S. C., to relieve Major General Sickles of the command of the Second Military District.

*Third*—Major General Sickles, on being relieved, will repair to New York City and report by letter to the Adjutant General.

By command of General Grant.
(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

THE NEW POSTAL TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—The Postal Treaty with England goes into operation on the first of October.

*Rates to the United Kingdom*—Newspapers and unsealed circulars—Two cents each for newspapers or other printed matter, except books weighing over two ounces; four cents for four ounces or a fraction thereof; books, six cents per four ounces or a fraction thereof.

Patterns or samples of merchandise—Eight cents per four ounces or fraction thereof.

Postage must be prepaid. Wrappers of newspapers, pamphlets, books, &c., must be open at the sides or ends. Book or sample packets must not exceed two feet in length or one foot in width. Patterns or samples must not be of intrinsic value, while the rule excludes from the mails all articles of a salable nature or having a market value of its own. The reduced price of twelve cents per half ounce on letters does not go into effect until January 1st. The offices of exchange on the side of the United States are New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco.

GENERAL SICKLES AND THE NORTH CAROLINA COURTS.

There is unquestionable authority for stating that General Sickles has not received any Executive order revoking or modifying his General Order No. 10, nor has he requested the reservation or suspension of any Executive order or any other order in the premises; neither has he asked to be relieved. The only Executive order known to have been addressed to General Sickles concerning his relations with the Courts of the United States in his District, was sent him, when one of those courts, in an attempt to constrain his action, ordered his arrest. Whereupon Sickles was instructed to take into custody all persons under... [illegible]

and will direct Hancock to proceed immediately and relieve Sheridan and take command of the District during the illness of General Thomas. Upon the recovery of that officer the original order, No. 71, assigning him to the command of the Fifth Military District, will go into effect.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF PRISONERS ABOLISHED.

It appears from an official announcement that General Hitchcock, on the 23d, turned over the property of the office of Commissary General of Prisoners, to Brevet Brigadier General Brock, of the Adjutant General's Office, in pursuance of an order from the Adjutant General, dated the 20th.

SECRETARY BROWNING.

Secretary Browning attended the Cabinet meeting yesterday, but this premature attention to business has again compelled him to keep his bed.

## FROM EUROPE.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

### Germany.

STATEMENT THAT THE SOUTH GERMAN STATES WILL REMAIN INDEPENDENT.

MUNICH, August 28—Evening.

A prominent journal, which has been an active organ of Southern Germany, asserts that Bavaria and the other States of South Germany will not unite with Austria or Prussia, and, maintaining independence of either, will hold the balance of power between the Northern Confederation and Austrian Empire.

PRUSSIAN JOURNALS ON THE SALZBURG CONFERENCE.

LONDON, August 28—Evening.

The increasing bitterness apparent in the editorials of the Prussian journals on the Salzburg conference, causes much excitement throughout Europe.

### Spain.

THE INSURRECTION REPORTED TO BE GAINING GROUND.

PARIS, August 28—Evening.

Reports continue from rebel sources of the success of the insurrection in Spain, and especially in the Province of Arragon. Latest advices report that the insurgents have captured and hold the city of Saragossa.

### Turkey.

THE SULTAN MADE ACQUAINTED WITH THE AMERICAN SENTIMENT REGARDING THE WAR IN CANDIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 28.

The American Minister, Edward Jay Morris, had an audience with the Sultan, at which he presented the resolutions of the United States Congress in relation to the war in the island of Candia.

### France.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA ADVISE DENMARK ON THE SCHLESWIG QUESTION.

PARIS, August 28—Evening.

Austria and France unite in dissuading Denmark from insisting on the retrocession of Duppel and Alsen by Prussia.

THE RAILROAD ACROSS MOUNT CENIS.

To-day the first train of cars passed over the railroad across Mount Cenis.

### Great Britain.

SAILING OF CHARLES KINGSLEY, THE AUTHOR, FOR NEW YORK.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 28.

Among the passengers of the steamship Hermann, which sailed yesterday for New York, are Rev. Charles Kingsley, the well known author, and James E. Harvey, late United States Minister at Lisbon.

### BY MAIL.

The Place and Spoils System of the English Tories—Condition of the Italian Treasury—Garibaldi's Roman Scheme—Affairs in Hungary.

The London *News* of the 14th of August has an article on the place and spoils system of the Tories under Lord Derby, and says:

"In this policy nearly the whole of the Conservative party has acquiesced. They have consented to abandon their resistance to popular demands rather than abandon office. They have thrown over their principles because those principles were associated with failure, and they are tired of failure, and resolve upon success. Mr. Disraeli has created a new era in English politics. He has transformed a great party into a self-seeking faction. Hitherto the bulk of the honest conservatism of the country has been content to serve the country according to its light—resisting what it thought to be the fatal measures of liberalism, and uttering loud lamentations over their success; but Mr. Disraeli has taught it to serve itself. Hitherto it has been content to resist innovation, and, when the innovation must come, to let its successful advocates take the responsibility of making it; now not even for the sake of all it holds dear will it continue in the cold shade of opposition."

The London *Times* of the 14th of August has an article on the state of the Italian Treasury and the general social condition of the country, in which it says:

"If Italy did not flatter herself that, like Minerva, she was born full armed from the brain of Jupiter, there might yet be hopes of her. But it is well she should be taught that what remains for her to do is far more than what she has done. The work the world expects of her is not that of her government, but that of her people. General prosperity is merely the result of individual activity. A country is simply what every citizen contributes to make it. For the present disorder of Italian finances every Italian should be held accountable. Their country will thrive in proportion as every one of them produces and consumes. *Cafe* life will not do it, nor starving on paltry incomes, nor renouncing the luxuries of a home and a family, nor boasting of their readiness to die for their country, when all their country requires is that every man should work and pay taxes for it."

A letter from Florence says:

"The party of action here and in other parts of Italy is very active, and does not conceal its intention of making an attack on the Papal territory. Large meetings have taken place in Genoa and other places, with the object of organizing Garibaldian expeditions for overthrowing the temporal power. The Government, on the other hand, does its utmost to adhere to the September convention."

The *Courrier Francais* published the following extract from a letter sent by Signor Mazzini to his friends in Italy:

"If any rash person at this moment desires to approach Rome, I beg you not to allow him. This is not a fitting time. The moment will arrive—it is not far off. To-day a false step will ruin our country."

An address numerously signed by Schleswigers, who have left their homes and are residing in Denmark, has been presented to certain French journalists on a visit to their country. The address thanks France for her disinterested sympathy, as well as her defence of the rights of the Danes, and expresses the firmest confidence in further "magnanimous aid" of the French people.

There is much reason to believe that the reconciliation of the Government at Vienna with the Hungarians is neither so complete nor so permanent as was at first thought. All the Hungarian Ministers, except perhaps Lonyay and Andrassy, have failed to carry out satisfactorily the duties of their respective departments. Some of them, such as Festetics and Eotvos, have broken down so completely that they only remain at their posts in order to maintain the unity of the Cabinet.

In Constantinople, August 19, a grand reception was held by the Sultan, which was attended by all the Ministers of State and Photiades Bey, the Ottoman Minister at Athens. Carlell Pacha was appointed to compliment the Czar on the part of the Sultan upon his visit to the Crimea.

## FROM JACKSONVILLE.

The Horse Fair—Character of the Stock Exhibited—Competition for Purses.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., August 28.—The Horse Fair opened this morning with considerably increased numbers, VanAmburg having struck his tents during the night.

The day dawned clear and cool, the rain of the previous evening having laid the dust and improved the track. Amongst the exhibitions of the forenoon was one in Class O, best matched pair of carriage geldings and mares; premiums, one hundred dollars, and fifty dollars; entries—a pair of pony mares by A. B. Charles and a pair of black pony geldings by G. W. Homer, both of St. Louis; a pair of iron grays and a pair of dapple grays, by J. T. Newman, of this city, and a light gray gelding and mare, by J. C. Kelley, of this city. The exercise and discipline of the horses was the subject of unusual praise, while the St. Louis teams were pronounced by the ladies "perfectly sweet." Both premiums were awarded to Newman, of this city, his being the only carriage horses on exhibition, the others being adapted only to light harness.

Spirited trial by five year olds and under, mile heats, best two in three, for a purse of one hundred dollars, came off late in the forenoon. The entries were Jennie West, by Clingenpeel, Fanny Allen, by Babcock—both of Springfield, and Ketchum, a large dappled gray, by Kelly, of Jacksonville. The two first heats were won by Ketchum. Time, 3:30 and 3:38.

Editorial Excursion to the Rocky Mountains.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., August 28.—The committee to make arrangements for an excursion to the Rocky Mountains met in this city this morning. Colonel Smith, of the Jacksonville *Journal*, was selected Chairman, and Major Edwards, of the Carlinville *Democrat*, Secretary, of a permanent Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Messrs. Smith, Jacksonville *Journal*; Joseph Medill, Chicago TRIBUNE; C. L. Wilson, Chicago *Journal*; W. F. Storey, *Times*; A. C. Hesing, *Staats Zeitung*; Shoaff, Decatur [illegible]; Steele, Wilmington *Independent*; Edwards, Carlinville *Democrat*; Merritt, Springfield [illegible]; Landon, Quincy *Whig*; Emory, Peoria *Transcript*; C. C. Copper, Centralia *Sentinel* [illegible]; also, an Executive Committee, [illegible] *Journal*; [illegible] of Jones, of the Springfield *Journal*; [illegible] Shoaff, Decatur [illegible]; Smith, Jacksonville *Journal*; [illegible] Bailey, Jacksonville *Sentinel* [illegible]

Edwards, Carlinville *Democrat*, and Steele, Wilmington *Independent*. It is expected the excursion will take place early in October.

## THE SOUTH.

Kentucky Railroad Enterprise—Health of General Thomas.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, August 28.

The Chief Engineer of the Lexington road reports that the Cincinnati road will be completed in the spring of 1869.

General Thomas has arrived in improved health.

A delegation from Tennessee in behalf of the road from Lebanon to Gallatin was received by the Board of Trade and had an interview with Guthrie. They pledge Wilson County to subscribe $300,000 stock, and ask of Louisville $100,000, and the building of a bridge over the Cumberland, and that the Louisville & Nashville Railroad consolidate the branch it has bought.

The Brownlow action in reference to the Memphis & Ohio road will result in the purchase of the road and its consolidation with the proposed branch.

Persecution of Union Men in Tennessee—Reward Offered for Would-be Murderers.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, August 28.

General Cooper received affidavits to-day of two soldiers who were driven away from Hartsville, Smith County, because they had belonged to the State Guards; also, an application for a force of fifty militia to be stationed at Gallatin.

A reward of $500 has been offered for the apprehension and conviction of the persons who placed an obstruction upon the track of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, near Richland Station, Sumner County, Tennessee, on the 23d inst.

New City Officers Appointed in New Orleans—Deaths by Yellow Fever—Libel Suits—Removals in Texas for Disloyalty.

NEW ORLEANS, August 28.—The City Council has appointed new School Directors and other minor officials. Of the twenty-four School Directors two are colored.

Number of deaths from yellow fever—Monday, 14, and yesterday 14.

Cyrus Hamlin, son of the Ex-Vice President, died this morning of fever.

It is reported that the late City Attorney and late City Surveyor have instituted suits against twenty members of the new City Council for libel in denouncing them as incompetent for their positions.

GALVESTON, August 28.—The following removals for disloyalty have been ordered: S. Crosby, Commissioner of the Land Office; W. L. Roberts, Comptroller; M. H. Royston, Treasurer; Wm. Walton, Attorney General; and in their places Joseph Spence, M. C. Hamilton, and Jno. T. Alexander, were appointed.

There were twenty-one deaths on the 27th, of yellow fever.

General Loren Kent, Collector of the port, died last night.

Result of Registration in North Carolina—Late Order from General Sickles.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—It appears from North Carolina papers that the registration thus far in that State shows two blacks to one white, and in some districts a larger proportion.

General Sickles had caused a circular to be addressed to Boards of Registration informing them that officers of the militia upon whom devolved execution of the patrol laws or other general laws relating to the domestic order of the State and Government of slaves therein, having thereby assumed and performed civil functions, are deemed civil officers within the meaning of the acts of Congress, and any such officer having afterward taken part in the rebellion, or aided and abetted persons engaged in the rebellion, is excluded from registration as a voter.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 28.—Registration returns from four precincts of Granville County, N. C., show an aggregate of 357 whites and 1,017 blacks.

Municipal Politics in Nashville—Three Candidates for Mayor in the Field.

NASHVILLE, August 28.—A Radical Convention was held at the Capitol this afternoon, to nominate a candidate for Mayor. Those who called it expected the nomination of H. G. Scovel, an old loyal citizen and large property holder, and the declension of Alden and Meyers; but the Meyers men were present in force, and renominated him. This leaves matters unchanged, and Colonel Alden will probably continue a candidate, regarding himself as the party nominee. The present Mayor, Brown (Conservative), is also a candidate. The election promises much excitement.

Speech of Wade Hampton Against the Congressional Plan of Reconstruction.

AUGUSTA, August 28.—Wade Hampton, in a long letter, argues against the injustice and unconstitutionality of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. While anxious for restoration, he prefers military rule to the proffered terms. He denies the right of Congress to interfere with suffrage in the States, but favors impartial suffrage, and advises the people to register and vote against the Convention.

Registration in Georgia—The Blacks 2,000 in the Majority—Escape of a Rebel Prisoner from Fort Pulaski.

NEW YORK, August 28.—The Washington special of the New York *Times* says: "Registration in Georgia has been completed, and, contrary to expectations, the blacks are some 2,000 in the majority. It was expected that the whites would have a majority of 30,000.

"James Duncan, Commissary to the rebel Wirz, at Andersonville, escaped from Fort Pulaski last week. He was sentenced for fifteen years. He has gone to France."

Revenue Frauds in Virginia—Arrest of Parties Engaged Therein—Plea of Want of Jurisdiction Entered—General Schofield Ill.

RICHMOND, August 28.—The plea of want of want of jurisdiction has been made by the counsel of the party charged with violation of the revenue laws, on the ground that the law provided for the same number of inspectors as the State had Representatives in Congress, and as Virginia had none there could be no legal inspectors in her limits.

General Schofield is quite ill of fever near Hampton.

Registration Returns in Alabama—Black Majority Over 15,000.

MONTGOMERY, August 28.—Registration returns in full from all the counties give a total of 160,9[illegible]; whites 72,747; blacks, 88,243. There are only ten candidates announced in the State. So far only one colored.

Registration in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, August 28.—Seventy persons were registered to-day, of whom twenty-six were whites.

## ACCIDENTS.

Fatal Fall from a Window.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MANSFIELD, O., August 28.

A young man, by the name of Bryant Murphy, from Mount Vernon, a student in the law office of General H. B. Banning, of that place, accidentally fell from a window of the third story of the Willer House, in this city, last night, and was so badly injured that he died at nine o'clock this morning. He was on his way to attend the commencement exercises at Oberlin, where his father and mother had preceded him, and where a sister is about to graduate. He was represented as a young man of excellent character and of considerable promise in the profession he had chosen.

Buried by a Land Slide.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WATERLOO CITY, Ind., August 28.

H. Packer, a laborer on the construction of the Michigan Southern Railroad, was buried by a land slide while at work loading a gravel train at this place. His recovery is doubtful.

Railroad Accidents.

SPRINGFIELD, August 28.—A collision occurred to-day between a southern bound freight train on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and a gravel train, about two miles north of the Sangamon River bridge. The engines were considerably damaged. No one was injured.

DES MOINES, August 28.—A passenger who arrived last evening from Chicago, via the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, says that when the westward bound passenger train, due at Rock Island at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, reached a point about thirty miles east of the Mississippi River, it ran over a horse, and two passenger cars, including the sleeping car, were thrown from the track. The trucks of these two cars were badly stove up, but the bodies of the cars escaped with little injury. Many of the passengers were bruised considerably, but no one was seriously injured. The engine and baggage car were not thrown from the track, and upon these the passengers managed to stow themselves, and arrived in Rock Island nearly on time. This accident happened at the precise point where a similar, but more disastrous, one occurred several weeks ago, and the conductor, engineer and sleeping car were the same which were in the former casualty.

Injured by the Fall of a Derrick.

SPRINGFIELD, August 28.—Yesterday a large derrick, used for hoisting stone at the Court House and Post Office building, at the corner of Sixth and Monroe streets, fell over, crushing, in its descent, a shed, under which a couple of stonecutters were at work. One of the men, named Thomas Cassiday, had his shoulder dislocated and one of the bones of his left arm broken. The other workman, named Conde, escaped with a few slight bruises. The [illegible] the slacking of the guy-ropes attached to the derrick.

A Singular Suicide.

[illegible] suicide occurred [illegible] yesterday. A singular German, named [illegible] ... A young [illegible] vainly sought the [illegible] Zambach [illegible]

milliner, repaired to the store where she works, and asked to see her. Being refused, he produced two daggers and requested that one be handed to her with his dying wish that they die together. Before the second dagger could be taken from him, he plunged it into his heart and fell to the floor a corpse.

## SUMMER SPORTS.

The National Horse Fair and Base Ball Tournament at Rockford—The Races Yesterday—Exhibition of Matched Horses.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ROCKFORD, August 28.

The National Horse Fair and base ball contest opened in this city yesterday morning. Owing to the rain which fell quite heavy at the time of opening no trotting took place until afternoon.

The first race was a trot under saddle, mile heats, best three in five, for which there were five entries. The first prize was won by C. W. Phillips' horse, Black Douglas. Time—2:50, 2:52 and 2:51. The second prize was taken by G. Phelp's horse, North Hawk.

This was followed by a pacing match, the first prize in which was won by J. B. Severance's horse Teaser, and the second by C. W. Phelps' horse Black Shy.

The exhibition of matched geldings and mares then took place. The first premium was awarded to I. Howland, of Chicago, for a span of gray geldings, and the second to J. C. Burbank, of Polo, for a matched chestnut team.

This was followed by a running race, for which there were six entries. This was a beautiful race. The first prize was taken by A. B. Douglass' bay stallion Bobolink, and the second by James Houghton's horse Echo.

On Wednesday the Fair opened with an exhibition of stallions for all purposes. There were six entries in this class, and the first premium was given to S. F. Taylor's horse, Kentucky Drenow, and the second to H. Linderman's horse, Clyde Chief.

The next was a race for horses, mares or geldings, to make a mile nearest to three and a half minutes in trotting. The first prize was awarded to D. Cooney's Kitty Sabin; second to Douglass. Time, 3:31½ and 3:33.

A race for horses, mares or geldings, to make a mile nearest to four minutes; the first prize was taken by Kitty Sabin, and the second by M. C. Alster's mare, Nell. Time, 4:01¾ and 4:03.

In the afternoon the exhibition of thorough-bred stallions was the opening exercise. There were nine entered. The first premium was awarded to N. Green's horse, Rod Gregor, and the second to W. W. James' horse Canada.

A trotting match for green horses followed. Four horses trotted, and the first prize was won by Pete Brown's chestnut gelding; the second by A. B. Douglass' Kitty Darling; the third by O. F. Sannin's Morgan General.

The great event of the day was the trotting match for stallions, which was won by W. C. McAlister's horse, Sam Kirkwood; the second prize was taken by H. H. Hatch's horse, Plough Boy. Time—2:41, 2:40 and 2:42.

The weather is delightful and the track in excellent condition. There are many fine horses on the ground.

The Wisconsin Base Ball Tournament—Preparations for the Opening on Tuesday Next—A Large Attendance Anticipated.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BELOIT, August 28, 1867.

Twenty Wisconsin clubs have already reported themselves to the Secretary to be in attendance at the Base Ball Tournament to be held here commencing September 3d. Several clubs from without the State will also be present. Every mail brings letters to secure rooms and accommodations. The Governor of Wisconsin and other State officers have promised to attend, and the managers of the State Association are sparing no pains to make it a most delightful occasion. The grounds, twenty acres in extent, have been enclosed, and seats have been constructed to seat several thousands.

A vast roof extends over the seats to protect their occupants. Refreshment booths and other buildings are all ready, and the grounds themselves have been carefully smoothed and are in most excellent condition. Our hotel proprietors are making extraordinary preparations, and, with our hospitable citizens, will be able to entertain all that come.

A portion of the prizes have just been received from New York, consisting of silver balls, and gold and silver-mounted rosewood bats. They are of the pure metal and most beautiful workmanship.

Defeat of the Nationals, of Washington, by the Mutuals, of New York, by a Score of Sixteen to Forty.

[Washington Despatch (August 26) to the New York Herald.]

The arrival of the famed Mutual Club here early Sunday morning created no little commotion in base ball circles, and their headquarters at Willard's was liberally besieged by the members of the fraternity, all eager to catch a glimpse of the visitors. Under charge of a deputation of the Nationals yesterday and to-day they visited all the places of public interest, receiving introductions to prominent public officers and examining with satisfaction the Government departments.

The Mutuals held a meeting at their rooms, this morning, and elected President Johnson an honorary member of the club. They then visited the Executive Mansion, accompanied by a committee of the Nationals, and were severally introduced to the President. Coroner Wildey, of New York, informed the President that the Mutual Club, of New York, were now on a friendly visit to this city, and were the guests of the National Club; that this morning they had unanimously elected him an honorary member of their club, and he was delegated to present him with the badge of membership.

The President replied that he was much pleased to accept of the badge and the honor of being a member of the club. He then attached the badge to the lappel of his coat. He said he held the game of base ball to be a moral recreation. The game never attached any disgrace to the members. He had played the game when a young man, and was always delighted with it. He hailed with pleasure the admitted fact that the game was now designated as a national one. The President concluded his remarks by thanking the club for their kind attention, and hoped they would enjoy their visit to the national metropolis. The club after shaking hands with the President and inviting him to witness the game in the afternoon, retired.

After dinner the Mutuals were conducted to the Nationals' new grounds, where a very large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, estimated at 6,000, were in waiting to witness the trial of skill between these crack clubs, both aspirants for the national championship.

The players having assumed their proper positions, the game opened with Parker at the bat. Peters' wild pitching gave the batter his first on three called balls. Williams sent a hot one to third, who beautifully caught it in one hand, sent it back to first like a shot, and made a double play. Wright succeeded in giving Devyr a catch, which, being well held, sent the Nationals to the field with a cypher.

Pike commenced hostilities for the Mutuals by giving Williams an opportunity of distinguishing himself, but he failed in the attempt, and Pike occupied the first, the second by a passed ball, and stole in. Hunt sent a warm one over Fox's head, thereby making his second, and got in on a passed ball. Bearman followed and scored his run by a safe hit to third, which bounded over Fox's head. Waterman hit a corker to third, which was quickly passed over to Fletcher, who muffed it excellently, in consequence of which Waterman scored in. Peters being on the first, was driven off by Hatfield, who sent a hot fly to Fox, who held it and sent it back to bat, thereby cutting off the young pitcher. Jewett took his first on three balls, and came home off passed balls. Devyr was put out at first by Fox and Fletcher. Mutuals in the van five to none.

The match increased in interest after this innings, although it was a foregone conclusion that the Nationals could not win. It was evident from the commencement that the pitching was too effective for the National batsmen, as at most times they could not send the ball outside of the bases. They, however, played a fine up-hill game, their only object seeming to be to keep down the score of their opponents.

In the second innings Hodges was put out at first by Peters and Bearman, Berthrong to first on the called balls, and home on stolen run. This being the first run scored by the Washingtonians, their friends heartily applauded the successful one. Fox hit a beauty to centre field, and came home off Norton's daisy cutter between second and third. Fletcher and Smith yielded to Bearman's fine base play, thereby closing the inning.

The Mutuals went in to win this game by increasing the gap. McMahon opened the ball by driving a corker to left field, which looked rather "foul," he making the third. Pike walked to the first on three balls, after two strikes had been called, and run home on Norton's muff from a ball thrown by Williams. Hall and Bearman ran their bases with ease from Hatfield's cut between second and third; Peters out on fly by Parker; Jewett to first on a muff by Fletcher, and nabbed by the third. Devyr was well caught out by the first, thus terminating the innings.

In the third innings Fox distinguished himself by bringing in Williams and Hodges from a long hit over the centre field's head, and securing his third, where he was left. This inning was marked by long hits by Pike and McMahon to the left field; but in attempting to run the second the latter player was captured by Parker. Pike and Hunt were also put out by Parker on a double play. The score here stood seven to twelve on even innings.

The fourth innings proved disastrous to the hopes of the Nationals, as they retired with a cypher, while Hunt, Bearman and Waterman scored their runs, Peters, Hatfield and Jewett drawing blanks. At half-past [illegible] the President, attended by several members of his staff, made his appearance, and was enthusiastically greeted by all present. He was assigned a seat on the balcony of the Club House, and remained until the end of the game, and he appeared to manifest [illegible] interest in it as it progressed [illegible]

while the Mutuals, by steady play and fine batting and fielding at every innings, scored up very rapidly.

At half-past six the game terminated, as the score indicates, in favor of the Mutuals. The result was somewhat unexpected, and the Nationals seemed disappointed. They had no idea of winning the game, but expected to keep the score of their opponents down to a respectable figure. Annexed is the score:

| NATIONAL. | O. | R. | MUTUAL. | O. | R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parker, 2d b. | 4 | 1 | Pike, 2d b. | 1 | 6 |
| Williams, p. | 2 | 2 | Hunt, c. f. | 1 | 7 |
| Wright, s. s. | 2 | 3 | Bearman, 1st b. | 3 | 4 |
| Hodges, r. f. | 3 | 2 | Waterman, 3d b. | 3 | 6 |
| Berthrong, c. f. | 3 | 2 | Peters, p. | 6 | 1 |
| Fox, 3d b. | 2 | 2 | Hatfield, c. | 4 | 3 |
| Norton, c. | 2 | 3 | Jewett, l. f. | 3 | 5 |
| Fletcher, 1st b. | 3 | 1 | Devyr, s. s. | 3 | 5 |
| Smith, l. f. | 5 | 0 | McMahon, r. f. | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 27 | 16 | Total | 27 | 40 |

INNINGS.

| | 1st | 2d | 3d | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | 8th | 9th | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nationals | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 16 |
| Mutuals | 5 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 40 |

Out on bases—National, 10; Mutual, 14. Struck out—Jewett, 1. Fly catches—National, 12; Mutual, 8. Out on fouls—National, 5; Mutual, 4. Left on bases—National, 2; Mutual, 3. Home runs—Norton, 1; Pike, 1. Passed balls—Norton, 10; Berthrong, 3; Hatfield, 7. Bases on called balls—National, 4; Mutual, 3. Umpire—Mr. Charles S. Glover, of the Eclectic Club, New York. Scorers—Messrs. Mason and Dungan. Time of game—Three hours and thirty minutes.

MATCH AT CHAMPAIGN.

CHAMPAIGN, August 27, 1867.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

A match game of base ball, between the Active Juniors, of this place, and the Star Juniors, of Urbana, came off yesterday afternoon, on the grounds of the latter, in Urbana. This was the first match game played by either of the clubs, and for the credit of both of them, let me here remark that it was a splendid contest. The Actives, however, proved to be the victors by a score of 59 to 39.

The Empire Club, of this place, play a return game with the Red Jackets, of Paxton, at the latter place, next week. SCORER.

THE TOURNAMENT AT BELOIT.

BELOIT, WIS., Aug. 26.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

The grounds for the State Base Ball Tournament are in fine order, well fenced, and provided with covered seats and ample arrangements for all who come.

The prizes are liberal and generous. Thirty clubs have already signified their intention to be present, and we can confidently expect a great gathering.

The "Forest City," who so gracefully beat the "Nationals" at Chicago, will compete for the first prize of $200, and several other clubs from your State will be present. Beloit will do the best to make this, the first, State Tournament a success.

May we not expect a large delegation from your city? W. B. W.

Base Ball Match in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.—In a base ball match to-day the Mutuals, of New York, beat the Athletics in a score of 28 against 21.

National Horse Show at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., August 28.—The Fifth Annual Horse Show commenced yesterday under the most favorable auspices.

The Woodlawn Course.

LOUISVILLE, August 28.—The Woodlawn Race Course has been let to Brand, Bruce & Alexander, and a meeting will be held on the 14th of October as designed by the Turf Congress.

## POLITICAL.

The Campaign in Ohio—Senator Sherman's Speeches—Effect of the Recent Action of President Johnson—A Feeling of Confidence in General Grant.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MANSFIELD, Ohio, August 28.

Senator Sherman has returned from the first series of mass meetings for which he was advertised. He addressed a large meeting at Norwalk yesterday. He represents his meetings as unusually large for this stage of the campaign, and thinks the political prospects are exceedingly good, and growing better every day.

The late action of President Johnson is having an effect similar to the famous "swing around the circle" indulged in by the same "humble individual" during a previous campaign. Since the publication of a portion of the Grant-Johnson correspondence, there is a general expression of confidence in General Grant, and admiration for the willingness and ability which he exhibits to cope with traitors and rebels wherever found.

New York Republican State Convention.

ALBANY, August 28.—The Republican State Convention will be held at Syracuse, September 25.

## CRIME.

Murder of a Prominent Citizen Near Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 28.—The body of Dr. Matthew R. Ramsay, a well known physician, was found secreted in a swamp, near the Raleigh road, six miles from the city, perforated with balls and the head mashed. His pockets had been rifled. It is supposed the murder was committed for robbery. John Zaney has been arrested on suspicion of committing the murder, but there is no positive proof against him. The Doctor had gone to the country to visit a patient. His horse was found shot in the shoulder.

Crime in New York.

NEW YORK, August 28.—J. W. Winter, clerk in the army Paymaster's office, is held to bail charged with forging a draft for $3,000 on the Treasury Department.

George W. Holmes, managing director of the alleged grand Masonic concert in aid of the Masonic hall and asylum fund, has been arrested on a charge of keeping a lottery office.

A serious disturbance occurred between the members of a target company who went on an excursion at East New York. Several were stabbed and beaten with bludgeons.

Chauncey Larkin, the notorious confidence man, was arrested to-day for several crimes.

Gigantic Whiskey Frauds Discovered in New York.

NEW YORK, August 28.—A series of gigantic whiskey frauds on the revenue have recently been discovered, which, it is said, implicate merchants of high standing in this city and Boston. Names not given.

## FROM MICHIGAN CITY.

The United States Revenue Cutter Andy Johnson—Other Vessels—The Harbor Improvement, etc.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., August 28.—The United States revenue cutter Andy Johnson arrived at this port last evening, and first anchored outside, but finding our harbor open for vessels of the largest tonnage, she has favored us with the compliment of a more formal call, and is now lying at our wharf, where she is holding a reception for city officials and citizens this afternoon.

Four schooners and the bark Flying Mist are discharging at this port, and the propeller Dole is taking on freight for Chicago for her regular daily trip.

United States Engineer Colonel Wheeler is here, inspecting the work on the harbor, now under Government control, which is being urged forward with commendable zeal, and rapidly developing the fact that Michigan City is destined to become a commercial town worthy of the State she represents, with a harbor equal to any on the lakes.

## FROM ST. LOUIS.

Story of an Anticipated Negro Uprising—The Suicide Mania—Building Improvements—The Weather.

ST. LOUIS, August 28.—The *Evening Dispatch* pretends that quite a number of Southern men have brought their families to this city to escape the effect of a negro uprising, which they claim is threatened in many quarters. They say the negroes are well armed and exhibit their weapons defiantly.

Two more suicides have occurred here since yesterday. Nearly, if not quite, thirty self-murders have been committed here this summer.

A magnificent row of marble front stores is to be erected on the site of the Lindell Hotel, at a cost of three hundred thousand dollars.

The river is falling slowly, and all the upper streams are declining. The weather is cooler since the rain of last night.

## FROM HAVANA.

Cigar Manufactories Closed on Account of Heavy Taxation.

NEW YORK, August 28.—The steamer Moro Castle brings Havana advices to the 24th.

About eighty cigar manufactories have closed, being unable to pay the new contributions. This throws hundreds out of employment. The Captain General and President of the Common Council had drawn up an address to the Queen, suggesting an immediate suspension of the new system, or they would despair of the consequences.

Sugar active and firmer; No. 12, 8¾ reals.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The Village of Conneautville, Penn., Seriously Damaged—Fifteen Buildings Burned—Loss.

MEADVILLE, Pa., August 28.—A fire broke out at Conneautville, Pa., this morning about one o'clock, on the corner of Main and Centre streets, destroying fifteen buildings, directly in the business centre of the town, including the Schofield Block and the Presbyterian Church. Twelve business firms are burned out, losing everything. About two acres were burned over. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and several arrests of thieves have been made. The loss is variously estimated at from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The insurance is not known.

Crops at the South.

MEMPHIS, August 28.—Accounts from Arkansas and Mississippi represent the cotton [illegible] the worm. The corn crop is excellent.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 28.—[illegible]

Montgomery up to date. The corn crop is safe and large. The cotton crop has been greatly damaged during the last few weeks from lack of rain and by worms.

## FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Arrest of a Physician for Practising Without a License—Payment of State Taxes—Case in Bankruptcy.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., August 28.

William W. Mills appeared before United States Commissioner Adams to-day, and gave bail in the sum of one thousand dollars for his appearance at the next term of the United States District Court, to answer to the charge of practising as a physician without having a United States license.

The State Treasurer received to-day the sum of six thousand dollars from the Collector of Pike County, in part payment of State taxes of said county for 1866.

In the United States District Court to-day, the petition of Benjamin F. Martin, of Bloomington, filed and referred to L. Weldon, Register of the Eighth District, petitioner to appear at Bloomington on Monday, September 2d, 1867.

In the matter of the petition of Louis Friedlander and others, to declare Judah A. Hart, of Alton, Illinois, a bankrupt, said Hart appeared in court by his attorneys and denied the act of bankruptcy, and demanded a jury to try the issue made. Case continued until the January term of the Court.

John N. White, of Springfield, filed his petition to be declared a bankrupt. Referred to L. Weldon, Register of the Eighth District, petitioner to appear September 3d.

## THE INDIAN WAR.

Expedition from Fort Hays against the Savages—Health of the Troops.

FORT HAYS, Kansas, via ELLSWORTH, Kansas, August 27.—Three hundred cavalry, under command of Major Elliott, Seventh United States, and Major Moore, Eighteenth Kansas, left here to-day on an expedition to chastise the Indians that attacked Major Ames several days ago on the Saline.

The health of the troops is excellent.

A company of the Tenth Cavalry arrived to-day and were ordered forty-five miles further west for protection of the engineers and laborers on the railroad.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

Letter in Defence of Escobedo—Gold Shipments from British Columbia—Trade of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 28.—Mexican Consul Godey writes to the *Bulletin*, pronouncing spurious the savage letter ascribed to Escobedo, declaring that Escobedo is a gentleman and friend to foreigners.

Shipments of gold from British Columbia so far this year exceed those of last year $500,000.

The general trade of San Francisco is moderately active, and results satisfactory. Money is in active demand, chiefly for the movement of crops.

## CANADA.

Election Excitement Throughout the Dominion.

TORONTO, Aug. 28.—Great excitement prevails through Canada over the election in the South Riding of Ontario, for member of the House of Commons. The contest is between George Brown, leader of the Opposition, and Thomas N. Gibbs, local candidate. On the first day the polling was a tie vote. The second day gave Gibbs a majority of 70 out of 2,500 votes.

Grape-Growers' Association.

CLEVELAND, August 28.—The Lake Shore Grape-Growers' Association held their annual meeting at North East, Pennsylvania, yesterday. Three hundred members were present. Reports show a better than average crop of grapes this year, though there is some rot and mildew. They leave here to-night for a trip to the grape regions at Sandusky and the Islands.

Chief Justice Chase at Manchester, N. H.

MANCHESTER, N. H., August 28.—Chief Justice Chase arrived last evening. Ex-Governor Smythe and a delegation of citizens welcomed him. He was taken to the residence of Governor Smythe, where the citizens generally, during the evening, gave him the most flattering reception ever extended to any eminent visitor in New Hampshire. Mr. Chase made a brief address, but did not allude to politics.

Coal Sale in New York.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Twenty-five thousand tons of Scranton coal sold at auction to-day for $3.75@4.45, a decline from last month.

Died.

BOSTON, August 28.—Dr. James Jackson, the distinguished physician, died last evening, aged eighty nine years.

Sailing of the Ram Stonewall.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 28.—The ram Stonewall sailed to-day for Japan.

## A SANGUINARY FEMALE.

Knives and Forks—An Extraordinary Feat of Carving.

A murderous assault, which fortunately, resulted in little danger to the life of the assaulted party, was last evening committed upon the person of one Nathaniel Dexter by a Mrs. Courtenay. The facts are substantially as follows, and should serve as a warning to unprotected males in venturing into the presence of sanguinary females. The unfortunate victim of the assault resides on Market street, between White and Whiting streets. Mr. Dexter is a married man, and drives a grocery wagon for Deputy Sheriff [illegible]. About seven o'clock last evening, after supper had been served, the dishes all replaced, and the house put in trim, Dexter suggested to his lady that they visit Mrs. Courtenay, who keeps a grocery and a bit of liquor for her friends at the next corner. Mrs. Dexter instantly seconded Nathaniel's motion, and the twain started to have a bit of a jolly time. They fully succeeded, as the sequel will show.

When they arrived at the house of Mrs. Courtenay this lady had just finished supper. The dishes were still on the table, but when she observed her old-time friends enter her establishment, she was but too willing to serve them—dishes or no dishes. Mr. Dexter immediately suggested "drinks," and he continued to suggest, until all three were completely wrapped in a halo of glory. Mrs. Dexter began to imagine herself an angel, and the same did Mrs. Courtenay, and between them straightway a dispute arose as to who was the best and biggest angel. Each insisted on her superior seraphic and angelic qualities, and from words the divine creatures came to blows. Whether it was from the fact that she could stand under less liquor or else had drank more, is not known; but, certain it is, that Mrs. Dexter was fast losing ground when her Nathaniel came to the rescue. He put a strong arm between them, and a moment after Mrs. Courtenay lay sprawling upon the floor. She was down, however, but for a moment. Springing to her feet, she rushed towards the table, and, clutching a knife in one hand, and a fork in the other, she rushed back again and precisely in the direction of Mr. Dexter. This gentleman, seeing something in Mrs. Courtenay's eye, and also something in her hands, endeavored to retreat in good order, but his Amazonian enemy was too quick for him. Lifting the fork high in air, she made one desperate lunge, and drove the tines of the bloody weapon deep into the fleshy portion of his back. Having done so, she did not instantly withdraw the murderous instrument, but on the contrary allowed it to remain there while she retained a firm hold of it. Next the knife was brought into action, and with this she literally began to carve the back of her victim. Mr. D. now thought it was time to yell "murder" and he did so to the best of his ability. Mrs. C. therefore, relaxed her grasp, but the end of the battle was not yet. As the enemy retreated she hurled frying pans, dishes and every available kitchen article at his head, and not until he was far out in the street did she desist from the bombardment. At this juncture several policemen, having been attracted by the cry of "murder," made their appearance, and the trio were taken to the Huron Street Station. When arrived at the lock-up, the unfortunate victim almost fainted from loss of blood. His wounds were subsequently dressed by Dr Caldwell, and late last night he was doing comparatively well. In order to dress the wounds on his head, it became necessary to deprive Mr. Dexter of his entire chignon, much to the gentleman's regret, as he always valued his beautiful curly locks very highly. The matter will come up for settlement at the Police Court this morning.

ALLEGED SMUGGLING.—A man named M. Anderson, recently arrived from Sweden, was, on Tuesday, brought before Commissioner Hoyne, and held for trial on a charge of smuggling in bail of $500. It was alleged that he had succeeded in passing several valuable packages of clothing and other goods through the New York Custom-House to Des Moines, Iowa, without paying duty. Following the goods soon after, he found, upon arrival at Des Moines, that they were not there. They had been seized by officials from this city. Unaware of that fact, Anderson came here to look for them, and was arrested.

## LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, August 28—Noon.

Consols, 94⅞; United States 5-20 bonds, 73⅜; Illinois Central, 77¼; Erie, 45¼; Great Western bonds, 21.

LONDON, August 28—2 p. m.

Erie, 45¾; United States bonds, weak and unchanged.

LONDON, August 28—Evening.

Consols, 94⅞; United States 5-20 bonds, 73⅜; Illinois Central, 77¼; Erie, 45¼; Atlantic & Great Western, 21¾.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, August 28—Noon.

Cotton, irregular. Pork declined to 75s 6d. Breadstuffs and other articles unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, August 28—Evening.

Cotton closes dull and heavy. Sales of 8,000 bales middling uplands at 10⅛d; Orleans, 10⅜d.

Breadstuffs—Wheat, for white California 13s 6d, and 13s 9d for New Southern flour; 33s for extra Western. Barley, 5s. Corn, 38s 9d. Oats, 3s 6d. Peas, 43s 6d.

Provisions—Cheese, [illegible]; beef, [illegible]; lard, [illegible]; pork, [illegible]; bacon, [illegible].

Petroleum, spirits, [illegible]; refined do, [illegible].

LONDON, August 28—Evening.

[illegible]

ANTWERP, August 28—Evening.

[illegible]

the one o'clock board the stock market opened steady. Cleveland & Toledo and Michigan Southern stocks being the strongest. Soon afterward there was a rumor of a consolidation between Michigan Southern, Cleveland & Toledo and the Lake Shore Road. "Shorts" became frightened, and the former stock advanced to 84, and Cleveland & Toledo to 125. Matters are more peaceful at Washington. Express stocks were dull. The 360 call was strong at [illegible] Wells & Fargo selling at 36¼, 35 [illegible] American; Adams at 74¼; 74½ bid for United States; Merchants' Union at [illegible], and Ohio & Mississippi certificates at 16⅞. Afterwards the market was strong, Michigan Southern advancing to 85. At 5:30 stock were again strong and a trifle better. Money is easier at 6 per cent.

[Associated Press Report.]

NEW YORK, August 28.—MONEY—Easier and moderately active at 5@6 per cent for call loans.

STERLING—Dull at 109⅝@[illegible].

GOLD—Firmer. Opening at 141⅞, advancing to 141⅞, and closing at 14[illegible].

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Dull and a shade lower, closing steady.

[illegible]

STOCKS—Steady.

[illegible]

MINING SHARES—Dull.

[illegible]

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury, $941,[illegible]; payments, $3,396,[illegible]; balance, $127,[illegible].

New York Grocery Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, August 28.

COFFEE—Rio [illegible] in gold; dull. SUGAR—Steady; fair to good grocery 11½@11¾c.

New York Provision Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, August 28.

PORK—Lower, closing at $23.12. Other hog products firm.

New York Breadstuffs Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, August 28.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour very irregular. Wheat and oats unsettled, awaiting supplies. Corn closed weak.

Ocean Freights.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, August 28.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, 30,000 bu corn, at 2¾d, by sail, and 4½d by steam, and 34,000 bu to Cork, on private terms.

New York Live Stock Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, August 28.

SWINE—Receipts, 3,500. Selling at 7¾@8c for fair to prime Illinois; [illegible] for thin and common Michigan.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 2,500, making the supply for two days 5,100. Market slow, partly in consequence of the new order from the Board of Health prohibiting the driving and slaughtering of cattle below Forty-second street. Prices were about the same as yesterday, and the sales range from 13@15c generally, with a few choice at [illegible]. The best droves are held over.

SHEEP—Receipts, [illegible]. Market dull at [illegible] for fair to good Western sheep, and [illegible] for common to good lambs.

Albany Live Stock Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ALBANY, N. Y., August 28.

CATTLE—Sold [illegible] per lb, live weight, higher to-day than last week. Demand moderate. Receipts, 2,600 head.

The market is very dull for sheep. Hogs sell at 6½@7c.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, August 28.

FLOUR—Dull, and 25c lower. Sales of 600 brls, at $10.00 for city XX; $9.25 for country do; $9.37½ for choice extra; $6.37½@6.75 for rye flour.

GRAIN—Wheat—Active, and 2c higher. Morning Board—Sales of [illegible] bu, at $1.60@1.77 for No. 1; $1.61@1.63 for No. 2 [illegible] [illegible]

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 28.—COTTON—Dull and a shade lower. Sales of 900 bales at 28c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts, 10,[illegible] brls. Market dull and 10c lower. [illegible]

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, August 28.—FLOUR—Dull but not lower.

[illegible]

COTTON—Dull and prices nominal at 25c for middling.

WHISKEY—Firmer; sales at 31c, but holders asked higher prices in view of the prospects of being permitted to transport it to a market in bond.

[illegible]

BUTTER—Firm and scarce at [illegible]. Cheese dull at [illegible].

MONETARY—Gold 141¾, buying. The money market is easy.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 28.—COTTON—Unchanged. Sales 215 bales; receipts, 132; exports, 341.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, August 28.—FLOUR—Unchanged and demand light.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, August 28.—TOBACCO—Active, firm and unchanged.

HEMP—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, August 28.—FLOUR—Receipts, [illegible] brls.

[illegible]

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, August 28.—FLOUR—In good demand, with a partial decline of 50c.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, August 28.—COFFEE—Dull and unchanged.

FLOUR—All grades of Baltimore declined 50c; high grades of extra, $11.00@17.00.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, August 28.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 28.—TOBACCO—Sales [illegible]

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.—FLOUR—Dull.

[illegible]

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[illegible] a News-Boy to a Yankee [illegible]. A [illegible]
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108 and 110 Cass-st., Chicago.

Studies resumed on the first Monday of September, (Sept. 2d) 1867. A few pupils taken as boarders in the family. Parents desiring to avail themselves of this opportunity, should apply as early as possible. Circulars furnished on application.

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334 Michigan-av., corner Twelfth-st.,
Will Reopen Monday, Sept 9.
Circulars may be obtained, for reference, at School-room.
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Studies will be resumed at this Institution on

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Proposals.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE
Des Moines Rapids
OF THE
Mississippi River.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 26, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 m., Wednesday, September 4, 1867, for excavating the prism and constructing the embankment wall of the canal for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River, at the Des Moines Rapids.

The canal is to be about 7½ (seven and one-half) miles long, extending from Nashville to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface inside the canal to be 300 (three hundred) feet in embankment and 250 (two hundred and fifty) feet in excavation, and in low water to be 5 (five) feet deep. All the material excavated from the prism of the canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter throughout the greater part of the distance will be about 300 (three hundred) feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs, the bottom of the canal will have a slope of 1½ (one and one-half) inches to the mile. The embankment is to be built of earth, clay and rock; to be [illegible] feet wide on top, including the rip-rap covering to be 2 (two) feet above high water mark, with slopes of 1½ (one and one-half) base to 1 (one) vertical—the average thickness of the riprap protection to be 2½ (two and one-half) feet on the river side, 2 (two) feet on the canal side, and 1 (one) foot on top.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee, signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required, with forms of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the materials and performing all the work, according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

The entire cost of the canal is estimated at $2,068,345 (two million, sixty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars). The amount appropriated by Congress is $700,000 (seven hundred thousand dollars)—the contract can only be made to cover this amount.

Fifteen (15) per cent of the amount of any work done or material furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work, which is the subject of contract, shall be entirely completed.

Persons desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at this office, where maps, plans, specification and form of contract can be consulted.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned and should be endorsed "Proposals for work on the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."
J. H. WILSON,
Lieutenant Colonel Thirty-fifth Infantry,
Brevet Major General U. S. Army.

ARTILLERY HORSES AND MULES.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, ILL., August 28th, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received at my office, Room 12, No. 88 LaSalle-st., until 12 o'clock m., on the 31st day of August, 1867, for furnishing to the United States Government, seventy-seven (77) Artillery Horses, and four (4) mules, to be delivered within twenty days after the signing of the contract, at such place in Chicago, Ill., as may be designated by the Deputy Quartermaster General.

The Artillery Horses must all be of a bay color, sound in all particulars, strong, quick and active, well broken and square trotters in harness; in good flesh and condition, from six (6) to ten (10) years old, not less than fifteen and one-half (15½) hands high; each horse to weigh not less than ten hundred and fifty (1050) pounds.

The Mules to be not less than fourteen (14) hands high, and not less than four (4) nor over ten (10) years of age; strong, stout, compact, well developed animals, in full health, and free from any blemish or defect which would unfit them for severe work.

The horses and mules to be subject to a rigid inspection and only those will be received which fully comply with the above specifications.

Each proposal must be in duplicate and accompanied by a copy of this notice, and by a guarantee, from a known and responsible party, that if the contract shall be awarded to the bidder, he will duly execute a contract, in accordance with the terms of his bid, all to be sealed up in one envelope, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Proposals for Artillery Horses," (or mules as the case may be.)

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids deemed adverse to the interests of the Government.

Payment will be made in cash, at my office, Chicago, Ill., upon the full completion of the contract.
FRED. [illegible]
Deputy Quartermaster General [illegible] Brevet Brigadier General United States [illegible]

Auction Sales.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
SAINT LOUIS, MO., August 19th, 1867.

Large Sale of Public Property.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 907 North Main-st., St. Louis, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September next, commencing at eleven o'clock a. m., to continue from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:

[illegible] Great Coats (footmen's).
[illegible] Great Coats (horsemen's).
[illegible] Uniform Hats.
[illegible] Ostrich Feathers.
[illegible] Hat Cords and Tassels (Cavalry).
[illegible] Forage Caps.
[illegible] Uniform Frock Coats.
[illegible] Uniform Jackets.
[illegible] Veteran Reserve Jackets.
[illegible] Knit Jackets.
[illegible] Lined Sack Coats.
[illegible] Unlined Sack Coats.
[illegible] Overalls.
[illegible] Stable Frocks.
[illegible] Knit Shirts.
[illegible] Knit Drawers.
[illegible] Leather Neck Stocks.
[illegible] Worsted Sashes.
[illegible] pairs Boots.
[illegible] pairs Bootees.
[illegible] pairs Trowsers (footmen's).
[illegible] pairs Trowsers (horsemen's).
[illegible] Haversacks.
[illegible] Knapsacks.
[illegible] Rubber Blankets.
[illegible] Woollen Blankets.
[illegible] Pickaxes.
[illegible] Pickaxe Handles.

These articles are all new, and offer great inducements to dealers throughout the country.

A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place. Samples of all may be seen at the Depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, ten per cent down, the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent deposited.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
JOHN F. RODGERS,
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THE NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY,
Elgin, Illinois,

Is now prepared to supply the trade with their
"B. W. Raymond" and "Culver" Movements,
In any quantity desired.
All orders will receive prompt attention. Address
[illegible] WHEELER, Secretary, Elgin, Ill.

Dissolution.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of

WYLIE & ARMOUR.

Is dissolved by mutual consent. Having purchased the interest of David Wylie in said late firm, [illegible] continue the business at the old stand, No. [illegible]

# Chicago Tribune.

LY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK-ST.

re are three editions of the TRIBUNE issued. 1st, y morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen e mails. 2d. The TRI-WEEKLY, Mondays, Wednes ys and Fridays, for the mails only; and the LY, on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our r and by newsmen.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1867.

## ANT'S ADMONITION TO JOHNSON.

n General Grant's letter to Andrew John protesting against the removal of Sheri he said to the President that "It is un istakably the expressed wish of the ountry that General Sheridan should not removed from his present command. his is a Republic where the will of the eople is the law of the land. I beg that heir voice may be heard."

n these three sentences is told the whole y of our national woes. They tell why e was a rebellion and a war, why there treason, why that rebellion has not been pressed even to this time, and why it can r be stifled as long as Andrew Johnson regards the popular will. This is a Re lic, and the will of the people is the su e law. Our Constitution from begin g to end is framed upon that theory, ry word and every line of it is designed intended to give force and execution to will of the people. It is a mistake and sity to suppose that the Constitution re cts the popular will. The only restric n, if it can be called such, which the Con ution contains, is that which provides a cific mode for ascertaining the will the people; but that will, once con utionally expressed, is the law of the d. There is nothing which the people y not do. They are the sole repositories power. They made the Constitution; they amend, alter and even abolish that Con tution at their will. The only restraint n their power is that they shall do these gs in the form prescribed by themselves the Constitution. The Constitution, while ists, must be a reflex of the popular will; en the people wish it they have it in their wer to change that Constitution to suit y change of circumstances that may arise. e Constitution provides a law-making wer, one branch of which is chosen direct by the people at short intervals. All islative power is vested in this Congress. e President has a qualified veto, but when e people through their Representatives, by wo thirds vote declare the law, the Execu will ceases to operate. A two-thirds vote Congress is, by the Constitution, declared e law of the land. It is the final legisla authority. It is the absolute will of the ion constitutionally expressed.

The rebellion was a rebellion against the ll of the people constitutionally expressed. e entire policy of Andrew Johnson, ce the close of the war, has been opposed the will of the people, and the efforts of s Administration from first to last have en to defeat the will of the people. The ongress of the United States, representing e people, have been for two ars endeavoring to bring peace and der out of the ruins of war and bellion, and Andrew Johnson has, during at time, been seeking to defeat this end d to re-establish treason and traitors in litical power. For one year he thundered the doors of Congress, demanding admis n for men still wearing the uniform of eason, and claiming precedence ecause of their personal acts as aitors. He has uniformly defied the opular will, disregarded the law of the nd, and sought to pervert the powers of s office for the corrupt advancement of the cophants who have been mean enough to for the crumbs from his official table. ad Andrew Johnson been mindful of the at that this is a Republic; that the will of e people constitutionally expressed is the w of the land, and that it is always the ty of public officers to listen to the voice the people, he would not be now in the itiable and humiliating position of Presi nt without a party, an Execu ve destitute of a friend, and a hief Magistrate stripped of all dis etionary authority, and tied to a post like dog under suspicion of hydrophobia, wait g for a decision whether he shall be killed permitted to worry himself to death.

harles the First, though executed, pre rved to some extent the personal respect his enemies, and the admiration of a large portion of his people. Louis XVI., [illegible] was [illegible]sed, and he was [illegible] as Louis Capet, retained the spect [illegible] of the French people, d the [illegible] of his [illegible] are regis d upon [illegible] pages of history. By w Johnson [illegible] his [illegible] last murderous [illegible] could strike at the [illegible] liberty, s been less successful than either of these ims of a disregard of the will of the peo His deposition and political disfranchise nt are events whose dates may almost be ended, and yet, covered as he is with the ntempt of all men of all parties, despised y even the very henchmen who feed by his titution at the public expense, he sists, in the very last days of official existence, in disregarding will of the people. Every man knows— knows—that the extraordinary legislation Congress was intended to take from him the wer to remove any member of the Cabinet o was faithful to his country; he knows, the country knows, that the people de nded, and Congress, so far as it had con tutional authority, provided, that Sheri should not be removed from Louisiana, d that his official acts should stand as laws the land. In the face of these facts, noth g but the most desperate malignity uld have moved him to brave the public , by removing Sheridan from the theatre his usefulness.

ortunately for the country the General the armies of the United States is a man different mould from Andrew Johnson. ortunate it is that, though in the enjoyment the highest military rank, as the reward the highest military service, with a world de reputation, and filling the hearts of the ople as no other living man can fill them, does not forget, nor does he hesitate to mind the usurping President, that "this Republic where the will of the people is law of the land," and to demand that ir voice be heard.

ll honor to the head and the heart of the mmander of the armies of the Union. All nor to the man who, standing between people and the Commander-in-Chief, d the patriotism and the courage to re nd that Commander of the great truth, ose disregard has caused all our national ubles, that this is a Republic where the l of the people is the law of the land.

### E REMOVAL OF GENERAL SICKLES.

The President has followed the transfer of neral Sheridan with the removal of Gen Sickles, who is to be relieved by General R. S. Canby, and has not, as yet, been as ned to any other command. Next to eridan, General Sickles probably came in larger share of the President's personal tred than any other one of the five Dis ct Commanders, and he eagerly availed of the reason or pretext which forms basis of his action. Of the merits of the sue between the military authority and the United States Court in North Carolina, the ublic is quite ignorant, as General Sickles s not yet had a public hearing. The im ession that prevails is, however, that he s been guilty of an act of insubordina n which, while it cannot deceive anybody the malicious motives of the President making this removal, yet furnishes him a uted justification under the Ar les of War. It has been understood at, with the concurrence of General ant, the General was ordered to force a certain military order which was ld to interfere with the United States urts, and under which a conflict of civil d military jurisdiction has arisen and is w pending. As Chief Justice Chase pre des over the Circuit Court in North Caro a, the impression has been that the right interests of the Old North State were fely safe, so far as they may be affected by decisions of that tribunal. But whether conflict of jurisdiction, to which we have erred arose in the Circuit Court, where ief Justice Chase presides, or in the District urt, over which he has no other than ap llate power in certain cases, we have not n authoritatively stated. At any rate, in ad of revoking his order, General Sickles used to enforce it, and wrote to General ant, stating that the order was necessary the success of reconstruction, and asking to set forth the reasons why it should t be revoked. Whether such a tter was ever written we not know. The next point esting that comes to light is the per ptory order of Johnson, by which ickles's head falls into the basket. In e people will not condemn Gen [illegible] they have

He will carry with him the love and admiration of his countrymen, nor can the people ever be induced to believe that his removal by the apostate of the White House is either a humiliation or a punishment. The hatred of Andrew Johnson is a mark of honor, and the General will rise still higher in the eyes of the people, now that he falls a victim to that hatred. The loyal men of the country have regarded Sickles as one of the ablest of the five District Commanders, and next to General Sheridan he has, perhaps, been the most popular of all.

The appointment of General Canby to succeed General Sickles in command of the Second District is an acknowledgment of the utter inability of the President to have his own way, or to gratify the wishes of his rebel friends. If he had that power, the selection of a successor who is now announced would never have been made. General Canby is by no means a man after the President's heart; by no means an officer he would select to carry out, or, rather, to retard the Reconstruction Law. For if he were, in fact, master of the situation, he would have appointed a successor who would wield his power for the obstruction and defeat of that law. General Canby is not less earnestly devoted to the Congressional plan of reconstruction than General Sickles, and the rebels may gain nothing by the change. There will be no withdrawal of the protection extended to Union men and freedmen by the former Commander, no relaxation of the efforts to bring the two Carolinas into the Union under loyal and free Constitutions. General Canby, prior to taking command of the Department of the Gulf in 1864, was for some time Assistant Secretary of War. He enjoyed the fullest confidence of Mr. Stanton as well as of President Lincoln; and that confidence he never forfeited or lost. He is an accomplished soldier, a devoted friend of the cause of liberty, and a thoroughly upright and conscientious man. He has no sympathy with rebels, and if that class imagine that Andrew Johnson has sent them a Commander of their views and wishes, one who will grant them favors and proscribe the loyal, a little experience will cure them of the delusion.

### CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

The Washington despatches state that there is little doubt that "a serious difference, not to say conflict of views, has occurred between the President and General Grant, regarding the power of the latter under the Reconstruction acts; and the purpose of his last letter to the President is believed to have been to present to him certain future suggestions and points for his consideration, not touching the propriety of Sheridan's removal, on which argument has ceased, but the more important questions as to whether the order of the President is not so framed as to conflict directly with the powers granted to the General-in-Chief by the acts of Congress."

Johnson's order assigning Hancock to Sheridan's place contains this paragraph:

"On being relieved from the command of the Department of the Missouri, by Major General P. H. Sheridan, Major General Hancock will proceed directly to New Orleans, La., and assume the command to which he is hereby assigned, and will, when necessary to the faithful execution of the laws, exercise any and all powers conferred by the acts of Congress upon District Commanders, and any and all authority pertaining to officers in command of Military Departments."

This order is carefully worded and does not technically conflict with Grant's instructions to Thomas—or now to Hancock, which are as follows:

"*Fifth*—Major General (Hancock), G. H. Thomas will continue to execute all orders he may find in force in the Fifth Military District at the time of his assuming the command of it, unless authorized by the General of the Army to annul, alter or modify them."

General Grant obtains his authority for issuing these instructions from the supplemental Reconstruction Act, which reads as follows:

"That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, *subject to the approval of the General of the Armies of the United States, and to have effect till disapproved*, whenever in the opinion of such commander the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power, elective, appointment or authority, derived from or granted by, or claimed under, any so called State or the Government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof, and upon such suspension or removal, such commander, *subject to the approval of the General aforesaid*, shall have the power to provide, from time to time, for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise."

Another section declares as follows:

"And be it further enacted that the headquarters of the General of the army of the United States shall be at the city of Washington, and all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War, shall be issued through the General of the army; and in case of his inability, through the next in rank. The General of the Army will not be removed, suspended or relieved from command, or assigned to duty elsewhere than at said headquarters, except *at his own request, without the previous approval of the Senate*; and any orders or instructions relating to military operations issued contrary to the requirements of this section, shall be null and void; and any officer who shall issue orders or instructions contrary to the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office; and any officer of the army who shall transmit, convey or obey any orders or instructions so framed, contrary to the provisions of this section, knowing that such orders were so issued, shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than two nor more than twenty years, upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction."

We are entirely prepared to believe that General Grant does not intend to relinquish any of the powers or authority conferred upon him by these laws; nor will he allow Andrew Johnson, President *ad interim*, to usurp functions that devolve on the "General of the Army of the United States." Grant has the law, Congress and the loyal people of the United States on his side, and has nothing to fear from the wrath of the White House traitor.

### DEMOCRATIC ADVICE TO JOHNSON.

The New York *World*, which has so long protested against the "Africanization" of the South, has a new cause of alarm and most vigorously appeals to Andrew Johnson to respect what political virtue is left in the country, by abstaining from all effort to Johnsonize the Democratic party. The recent exposure of the fact that Johnson was tired of his Cabinet and held the resignations of its members, has alarmed the Democratic leaders. It was fine fun for him to remove Stanton; but when he proposes to remove his entire Cabinet, and call around him Democratic counsellors—to make his administration a Democratic one, commanding the allegiance and support of the party—the fun is not near as refreshing.

The *World* accepts Johnson's change of Cabinet as a dexterous stroke by which the Democratic party is to be Johnsonized through the agency of Jerry Black and such others of the old Buchanan dynasty that he may call to his Cabinet. Under the provident care of these men, Johnson expects to be martyrized, and to be made the Democratic candidate for President in 1868. Against this the *World* hastens to enter an emphatic protest. It tells him plainly that so far as he is concerned all is lost, and that—

"All that can now be done, after so many neglected opportunities, is to abate the prevailing asperity of feeling and open the way for a mild and considerate administration of the law. This being the case, we hope all the President's new appointments will be made from the party that elected him. The Republican party thrives on provocation and impotent defiance. We trust there may be no more attempts to extinguish a fire by *sending* streams of petroleum through the engines. The law will of course, remain the same whether the President changes his Cabinet or not; but the spirit in which it is executed will nevertheless make a difference. A Republican Cabinet who believed in the law would not be judged so captiously by Congress, as a Cabinet which does not, and could not enforce its operation without provoking new collisions."

The selection of a Republican Cabinet favorable to the law implies necessarily that the President will execute the law fairly and honestly. The country has waited as long for that result as it is likely to do, and if it should happen that Andrew Johnson will be in a situation after New Year's Day to need a Cabinet, he will have to make it up of Jerry Black and that class of Copperheads.

### GOVERNOR MORTON'S SPEECH.

We publish this morning the powerful speech delivered by Governor Morton, of Indiana, on Tuesday last, in Columbus, Ohio. It will be printed and circulated as a campaign document in that State. It is a reply to the speech of Judge Thurman, the Copperhead Gubernatorial candidate, and while it easily demolishes the wild, seditious, repudiation harangue of that dull demagogue, it makes a strong, terse, telling argument in favor of impartial suffrage, which is the great issue in Ohio this fall. We commend this oration to the perusal of our readers, promising them that it will richly repay the trouble. It is not too much to say, that no member of Congress, of either branch, can deliver a more compact, convincing, or powerful speech than Governor Morton.

### An Inquiry.

CHICAGO, August 27, 1867.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

As the people of the whole country stand almost aghast at the desperate efforts of a drunken, traitorous President to revive the rebellion which was so effectually crushed by the strong arms of our brave soldiers and sailors, they naturally begin to inquire why it is that Congress adjourned and left everything in the hands of this accidental President.

Will you please inform the people of this State how our Senators stood on the adjournment question? Was Illinois, through either of her Senators, a party to the adjournment which leaves Congress powerless, until next November, to check the movements of "that evil-doer, the President?"

H. M. J.

*Answer.*—A majority of the Senate, thinking that Johnson was so tied up that he could do no material harm, wanted to adjourn until the first Monday in December. A majority of the House, including all who were then in favor of impeachment, objected to a later adjournment than the last of September. The difference of opinion was transferred to a Conference Committee to settle, and they reported in favor of the 21st of November. This selection of time was very much influenced by the period when the [illegible] take place. The members [illegible] and Iowa did [illegible] most of the other States were opposed to a meeting during the last half of October or the first ten days of November, as it would interfere with the preparations for the elections in their States. So they compromised on a day midway between the November elections and the regular annual day of assembling. We are not aware that either of the Illinois Senators pressed for a late or early meeting. If the matter had been left with them to decide, they most likely would have selected the middle of October as a prudent time politically and a healthy time atmospherically. But it may be fortunate that Congress has given the infamous apostate time enough in which to play out his hand, and thus secure his removal. He has done more to promote impeachment and cause an irresistible popular demand for his ejectment during the last fortnight than fifty Butler-Ashley committees could accomplish. The best plan is to give the villain plenty of rope, and he may hang himself.

☞ The Chicago *Times* has suddenly "gone back" on Grant. His letter to Johnson against the removal of Sheridan is the cause of its flip-flap. For several days previous to the publication of that letter it was beslavering him with its fetid praise, much to the disgust of his friends in Illinois. It went so far as to call him a "Conservative" and a "Democrat," and to advocate his nomination as the Copperhead candidate for President! But it is now down on him. It says that "Grant's letter against Sheridan's removal is a document that will reinstate him in the affections of the Jacobin party." The term "Jacobin" is its silly slang phrase for Republican. It continues:

"General Grant took advantage of the President's courtesy to read him a lecture, 'in the name of the people,' on his [illegible] duty as President. To say that the conduct of General Grant was impudent is to employ the mildest term it will bear."

The only favor any of Grant's friends will ask at the hands of the old fire-in-the-rear concern is, its vigorous abuse of the General. The more it pops away at him the better they will like it. They would be sorry to perceive that his official course or political sentiments received its approbation. As to Grant's own feelings, he holds in equal contempt its puffery or ribaldry.

☞ One object General Grant had in view in his instructions to Sheridan's successor, was to prevent the replacement of any Copperhead like Wells or rebel like Throckmorton in the offices from which General Sheridan had ejected them; and another object is, to carry out to completion Sheridan's radical programme of reconstruction in that district. The elections which Sheridan has ordered will be held at the time fixed by him, and those whom he has enrolled as legal voters will elect the delegates to the Constitutional Convention and vote upon the ratification of the new Constitution. Johnson will find that Ulysses the Silent is not a plastic piece of clay, to be shaped and moulded according to his imperial will, but a man who is heartily in accord with the sentiments and principles of the great Republican party, and who, knowing his rights and duties under the law, will maintain the former and perform the latter.

☞ Johnson's enormous egotism has done the country a service by making public the letter of Grant protesting against the removal of Sheridan. He made it public for the purpose of getting his reply into print; but where one man will pay the slightest heed to anything in the "humble individual's" letter, a hundred will ponder and remember these words of the great and patriotic soldier, viz.:

"General Sheridan has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently. His removal will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress. It will be interpreted by the unreconstructed element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this Government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph. It will embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them.

"It is undoubtedly the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command. *This is a Republic where the will of the people is the law of the land.*"

☞ The colored voters of Tennessee having voted the Republican ticket, notwithstanding all the coaxing and threatening practiced upon them by the "Conservatives," thereupon one of the rebel prints, the Columbia *Herald*, declares:

"The irrepressible conflict has begun, and no human power can stay it in Tennessee. Tennessee must be either all white or all black. *Either the whites or the blacks must leave Tennessee within the next two years.*"

It will only be necessary in order to prevent this forcible exodus, for the darkies to vote the Copperhead ticket. That will stay the irrepressible conflict. Any man, white or black, fool, thief, or loafer who supports the "regular Democratic ticket," is hail fellow well met, and no discount on account of color, race, condition or character.

### The Vote in Kentucky.

The following is the official vote of Kentucky at the late election for Governor, with the exception of three small counties in the Eighth District:

| | 1866. | | 1867. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Duvall. | Hobson. | Helm. | Barnes. | Kinkead. |
| First District | 19,425 | 3,717 | 11,690 | 2,875 | 383 |
| Second District | 11,593 | 6,288 | 10,137 | 3,444 | 1,23[illegible] |
| Third District | 9,891 | 6,658 | 9,489 | 2,151 | 2,518 |
| Fourth District | 11,768 | 6,060 | 10,487 | 1,525 | 2,928 |
| Fifth District | 10,118 | 4,808 | 8,956 | 674 | 1,391 |
| Sixth District | 12,365 | 6,979 | 11,669 | 3,031 | 186 |
| Seventh District | 12,778 | 4,723 | 10,801 | 2,142 | 1,190 |
| Eighth District | 5,288 | 10,973 | 5,684 | 8,815 | 1,580 |
| Ninth District | 13,106 | 8,843 | 10,775 | 7,609 | 493 |
| Grand total | 97,190 | 59,373 | 88,672 | 31,576 | 12,985 |

The total vote of the State is nearly 183,000, of which nearly 90,000 is rebel.

### Freedmen's Savings.

The following is a statement for the month of July of the deposits in the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, controlled by the Freedmen's Bureau:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deposited at Augusta, Ga. | $1,870 | Newbern, N.C. | $3,823 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 7,071 | New Orleans, La. | 8,468 |
| Beaufort, S.C. | 17,578 | New York | 3,288 |
| Charleston, S.C. | 21,517 | Norfolk, Va. | 1,784 |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | 9,920 | Richmond, Va. | 6,412 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 6,642 | Savannah, Ga. | 5,777 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 2,416 | Tallahassee, Fla. | 3,861 |
| Mobile, Ala. | 3,325 | Vicksburg, Miss. | 3,383 |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 4,756 | Washington, D.C. | 25,091 |
| | | Wilmington, N.C. | 141 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total amount deposits for the month | $150,750 |
| Total amount of drafts for the month | 134,607 |
| Excess of deposits over drafts | $35,143 |
| Total deposits up to date | 2,184,091 |
| Total drafts up to date | 1,650,281 |
| Balance due depositors | $533,810 |

### Personal Items.

Robert Bonner commenced life in the office of the Hartford *Courant*, where he earned his first few dollars at the compositor's case. He now returns an income of $234,000. Mr. Bonner has paid more money for advertising than any publisher in the world, and by thus using the columns of the press as his forces he has subjugated the reading community. Mr. Bonner recently stated that of the first issue of Beecher's story 352,000 copies were printed, and that 80,000 more were subsequently added. Norwood thus outstrips Uncle Tom's Cabin, hitherto considered the most popular story in the world, of which in the course of twenty years 300,000 copies have been issued. Mr. Bonner is now putting up a new fire-proof building for the *Ledger* at an expense of $316,000. What is more, he can, at the present success of the *Ledger*, put up such a building every year. Starting a journeyman printer he is now a millionaire. From ten dollars a week at the case his income has run up to four thousand dollars a week the year round. He has paid more to authors than any other publisher in the world, and by a corresponding success now out-ranks all others in the magnitude of his profits.

A young man named James Harding, living near Saranac, Mich., dislocated his jaw while yawning, so that it fell on his neck. A physician was called in who set it in its proper place, but it fell down three times, and finally had to be securely tied up to keep it in position. This is an awful warning to August church-goers.

The city assessment of Detroit includes the following: Estate of James Abbott, $102,9[illegible]; Wm. B. Biddle, $62,365; E. A. Brush, $121,761; David Cooper, $101,500; estate of J. P. Campau, $170,412; estate of Emily Campau, $51,346; Jas. Campau, $80,280; A. M. Campau, $61,324; Dan'l J. Campau, $39,128; Zacariah Chandler, $134,490; Lewis Cass, Jr., $40,161; *Daily Post*, $35,000; *Advertiser and Tribune*, $34,250; *Free Press*, $14,000; *Union*, $7,300; estate of Catherine Jones, $162,185; James F. Joy, $102,695; Chas. Merrill, $108,753; Chas. Moran, $85,030; Isabella Von Limburg, $215,340; E. B. Ward, $179,380; W. B. Wesson, $60,112.

The *Vert-Vert*, a literary journal of Paris, says that Alexander Dumas, Jr., was the only celebrated French author who accepted Ullmann's offer to make a lecturing tour through the United States. Similar propositions were made to other literary celebrities, but declined. Alexander Dumas, Jr., has not yet given up his plan to visit the United States. But he refuses to make a contract with an *impressario*. Alexander Dumas, Jr., will be accompanied by his wife, a Russian Princess, and his two little children.

The professional fees of the celebrated Dr. Trousseau during the last year of his life amounted to nearly 180,000 francs.

Thaddeus Stevens is becoming more and more feeble every day. He had intended to visit Bedford this season, but was compelled to abandon the idea on account of ill health. He is not confined to his bed, but is compelled to keep the house by reason of his increasing infirmity. An intimate friend of his thinks it doubtful whether he will ever reach Washington again.

George Peabody announces in a London paper that he has destroyed more than 6,000 letters, unopened, since his return to England.

The Cottas, the largest book publishers of Munich, Stuttgart, and Augsburg, are said to be worth $10,000,000. They have made several millions from Schiller and Goethe.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, husband of the Princess of Cambridge, is a notorious gambler. He has squandered at the gaming table almost the whole fortune left him by his father, has contracted very heavy debts, and lives now principally on the pension which his wife receives from the English treasury.

It is a curious fact that since Victor Hugo moved to Guernsey the value of property on the island has more than doubled. The inhabitants of Jersey are jealous because all the tourists visit Guernsey and pay no attention at all to Jersey. [illegible]

# THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

## Progress of the Party on the Upper Missouri.

## The Ride from Sioux City to Yankton.

## Glimpses of Frontier Life Along the Big Muddy.

## Interesting Episodes of a Long and Tedious Ride.

## A Formidable Raid of Grasshoppers.

## Astonishing Strength and Ferocity of Upper Missouri Mosquitoes.

## Rascally Indian Agency Operations in Dakota.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

STEAMER ST. JOHN, MISSOURI RIVER, August 21.

SIOUX CITY.

The steamer, or the "trusty craft," as fresh water sailors are apt to call it, swept slowly around a wooded point, and before us appeared—a pleasant relief to eyes wearied with the monotony of bottoms on which there are houses, but houses widely separated by cottonwood groves and meadows covered with osier.

THE HOUSES OF SIOUX CITY.

A brick block, partially finished, that being the chronic and characteristic condition of Sioux City, gladdened the sight. The cheerful names of Tootle and of Booge—not our old friend of nurse attended childhood days—but an estimable merchant—were conspicuously painted in places where they would strike the eye of all landing from the boats. The river in front of the town makes a deep inward curve, and, to use an inelegant but forcible expression, is "going for" the town. Of this fact the Sioux citizens, as I suppose they should be called, are perfectly aware; hence, those living near the river are in a continual state of anxiety, and go to bed with life preservers on.

When the boat whistled, the population came down to the shore. This was convenient, because it enabled us to take a census. There are, I suppose, about a thousand people, all of them with an expression of subdued misery on their faces, due to the expectation on their part that they will ultimately be washed away and taken down the river to Omaha or St. Louis without paying anything therefor. Each one, consequently, has in his pocket a ready-made epitaph with a blank for the date of his death. This is, of course, convenient.

We landed and made our way up a steep bank, and scattered over the place. This was done by each one entering a store, there being one apiece; one of a more devout turn of mind wended his way to the church, and also inspected the graveyard. This is a favorite resort of the citizens, who do not expect to rest there in death; hence, when no boat is in sight, they spend their time there.

One would think from this that Sioux City has no good points. But that would be an error. It has one. To live here is to be satisfied with the rest of the world, including St. Louis. The people, too, are easily satisfied. They take Cincinnati papers. There are also weekly papers published here, from which we learned that Jones had just procured a peck of tomatoes, one of which he had given the editor, who was happy to pronounce that it was a first rate article; and that Peck had received a pound of tobacco from Omaha, which he would dispose of in small lots to suit customers. The editor acknowledges the gift of a chew. Under the head of "marine intelligence" is chronicled the arrival of a canoe from the opposite shore, laden with a man and a pint of whiskey, and the sale of one dollar's worth of gold by a miner. He being quite intoxicated, the bank made a profit of eighty-four cents. Being thus aided by a metallic deposit, the bank proposes to enlarge its circulation by the issue of ten dollars' worth of notes. This is praiseworthy.

Those of the boat's company who thus landed made extensive purchases, getting a pair of moccasins and four glasses of beer, for which fancy prices were paid. The people crowded around with lithographed plats of the city and offered town lots for sale at fabulously low prices, assuring each one of us that they would increase in value one hundred per cent within a year. Even the little children, with counterfeit smiles on their tiny faces, toddled after us, caught us by our coat-tails, and lisped in baby accents "Won't 'oo buy a lot"? But we did not. For when a person is obliged to pursue his lot down the Missouri and Mississippi, and finally overtakes it in a very muddy form in the delta of the latter stream, it really does not pay.

THE SIOUX CITY & COUNCIL BLUFFS RAILROAD.

At present, however, a force of laborers is working on the Sioux City & Council Bluffs Railroad, which will strike the Iowa Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Road at St. Johns, a station seventy-five miles from Sioux City, and thirty miles from the Bluffs. It is believed that forty miles of track will be laid during the present season. The work on the road is going on at both ends. When it is completed, next year, this place will be put in communication with Chicago, and will then proceed to develop.

We left there after a stay of half an hour, and had hardly gone five miles from the city before our most serious mischance thus far occurred.

RUN AGROUND.

Why should I not, after the fashion of many a writer, give a full description of the occurrence; speak of the gallant vessel with her cargo of brave men and useful woman, to-wit., the cook; tell how the boat floated along over the silvery water, beneath the light of the lucent moon, and then narrate how in one fell moment the sun of our joy went out in utter darkness. But I cannot do it. I think I should laugh at the fourth line, and so would the proof-reader when he saw the well known words. Of original metaphor there is little on board. The correspondent of a certain paper has one, but he wants it himself. So let it be said, in business-like phrase, that the boat ran aground. It was in a cut-off—a new channel which the river had made since last winter. The pilot was not certain as to his course, and proceeded cautiously, but was, nevertheless, so unfortunate as to get into shoal water. Her bow struck and there she remained. The spars which are rigged forward were gotten ready for use. They are stuck down into the quicksand and used to lift the vessel off the bar, the negroes working away at the capstan. Thus an hour was spent in the attempt to get off. We succeeded at last, and we drifted a short distance down stream, and were again grounded and then again pulled off. All this time we were near a detestable grounded tree. About it we aimlessly revolved. At last we got definitely off, and proceeded on, sounding as we went, all listening to the man who sung out, "Ten, eight, five-half, four, four-half, eight."

This delayed us not a little, so that we did not run very far before night-fall, when we tied up on the Nebraska bank. Right alongside was the largest cottonwoods yet seen, their straight trunks running up fifty feet without a solitary branch. The ground was covered with a rich vegetation of tangled, crawling vines and luxuriant grapes. Bunches of wild grapes, not yet mellowed by the chill fingers of the autumn, hung from the vines, some of which had lifted themselves up into the smaller trees, while others had covered the wooden framework of old huts. The rising moon, whose tremulous rays stole through the spaces between the tree trunks and fell upon the flowing water, partially illuminated the forest glades and dappled with broken light the undergrowth. The fire lighted under the bank burned up with a ruddy glare, and clearly showed every little whirl and eddy in the place, where the colored boys were fishing for cat.

MOSQUITOES.

But with the scenery came something else, the natives of the country. I do not refer to that wayward and joyous child of nature called the Indian, who comes into the brush and says "ugh, ugh," but to the gentle and sociable mosquito. Catfish in the waters, mosquitoes on the shore—of such is the Big Muddy. These mosquitoes, who have been to a great extent free from the demoralizing influences of the white man, are still in their original barbarism. They cannot endure smoke, and object to a cigar. They do not even sing like their civilized brethren. They go to their work silently and gloomily. Of immense size, evidently not dwarfed by intermarriages, they push open the state-room doors, lift up the netting, and, getting a firm purchase with their hind legs upon the victim, insert their sting and gloat. Having finished gloating, he retires to the woods and ruminates. Sleep thus, frequently, becomes an impossibility, and the use of harsh language is constant and severe.

HYDROPATHIC TREATMENT.

The other night sleep became an impossibility for another reason. It rained heavily, and the water began to ooze gently through and the sleepers began to undergo the form of the hydropathic practice known as the pack. You begin to feel a singular sensation in the pit of the stomach; it increases, and then you place your hand there and discover that on one side the water rolls down on the bed, and the location of the puddle is changed—that is all. Then drops begin to fall between your toes, to drip into your hair and roll down your cheeks. The one who sleeps in the lower berth, being awakened by the moans and curses of his superior, rejoices greatly in spirit, and observes that it is exceedingly pleasant for him to have one to sleep above him. But in time the water begins to dribble through, and he, too, awakens to a realizing sense of moisture. Of course he falls to sleep again, but in his dreams he fancies that eels insinuate themselves around his legs, tadpoles tangle themselves in his hair and little catfish snap at his hands. Now, this is really not pleasant, and you get up in the morning, a moist and unpleasant thing, with a savor like that arising from a cistern of rather dirty rain water.

But breakfast removes the thought of these troubles, as the sun the fogs. Breakfast is the great dispeller. Beneath its genial influence fade away the memories of mosquitoes and involuntary baths. At the head of the table sits General Sherman, with his colleague, Harney, at his right. The cook is, in many respects, a decided success, and is not addicted to saleratus, that national sin. This, on the part of a woman, shows great strength of mind, and would seem to prove that they are really, in some instances, deserving of the ballot. A meeting with a steamboat, now becoming more and more unfrequent, is also the cause of general excitement. Day before yesterday we met the Sunset, and since it was thought that General Terry, the commanding officer of the Department of the Dakota, might, perhaps, be on board, we hailed her to lay to, which she did. The deck hands on the two boats hailed one another, and a fire of inquiries was kept up until we moved on. Yesterday we were overtaken by the faster sailing Mary McDonald, which left Omaha two days before us. We got stuck and got off, and laid up at night at the same place.

IONA.

The announcement that there were ladies on the boat caused us to set off to visit them, but their native homeliness was such that we withdrew and went up to one of the houses of the little neighboring settlement of Iona. One individual awoke the indignation of the lady of the house by suggesting that the window glass came from St. Louis. So when he asked after the price of land, she broke from her moorings, and desired to know whether he was so very ignorant as not to be aware that Uncle Sam gave his children farms? Did he not read the papers? She was sorry for his ignorance, and would lend him one. He withdrew, vanquished.

This small Nebraska settlement occupies some excellent land, improved farms sometimes being as high as ten dollars per acre. The yield of wheat last year was thirty-six bushels to the acre. There is a steam saw mill here, and large quantities of lumber are sawed out and sent down the river. On these Iona bottoms grow quantities of black walnut, oak and ash. Crossing the river by means of a ferryboat, they are but a few miles by land from Sioux City. By water it is a good day's journey. Numbers of these small settlements are springing up along the fertile river bottoms. There is no fear of Indians. The Missouri affords them a market for that which they raise on a soil of unmatched fertility. Vegetables grow here to an immense size without thereby losing anything in flavor.

DAKOTA.

We left early this morning, and poked along through the intricate channel, once more getting aground. The peculiar sensation arising from a bump is felt by all, and there is an immediate rush to the side of the vessel. Some bluff bars, as they are called, she has run over, having a sufficient amount of steam on to avoid being stuck. The pilot is not well posted in the navigation of the upper river, and sometimes gets puzzled. General Sherman said, the others say at dinner, that frequently during his campaigns conflicting reports relative to the enemy would come to him of the state of affairs, one of the officers saying one thing and another another. Then he would shut his eyes and guess. With the systematic Johnston he could generally tell what was coming, but with the erratic Hood it was different.

For a day we have been voyaging along the shores of Dakota, which lies to the north of Iowa. The character of the country, too, is changing. The bold bluffs come down to the river. Rolling hills, covered with grass, stretch off to the westward. Hard wood trees appear among the cottonwoods. The river is a little less muddy, and the bottom lands are no longer covered with weeds and grass. Dakota is the proper name of the Sioux—Sioux being a word which they never use. Years ago the Sioux divided into two great bands, the Sissetons, east of the Missouri, and the Tetons, west of it. The latter, changing slightly the pronunciation, call themselves Lakotas. Sioux means cut-throat, and the Indian sign for them is the drawing of the hand edgewise across the throat.

At a distance of sixty miles from Yankton the Vermillion River empties into the Missouri, on the Iowa side, a river valueless for any navigation save that of the dug out. At its mouth is a small settlement, and just south of it the bottoms are covered with osiers enough, apparently, to make willow work for the whole country. We did not stop at Vermillion City, but anyone who has seen a single new Western city can easily imagine its appearance. A few white painted houses, fronting in various directions, are scattered around over the bottom. In front of some of them are those flowers which ordinarily shine near country places—sunflowers, hollyhocks and tiger lilies. The fields looked fresh and beautiful, and showed that here, as elsewhere, the bottoms are rich. It is curious to notice, in looking at the river banks, the different layers of soil. During one year the deposits were purely loam, while in another they consisted almost entirely of the sands brought down from the Bad Lands, as they are called. The bands of black and white are very distinct, and run along visible for miles. At the Vermillion the Missouri turns to the west and flows in that direction for several hundred miles. One can in no way get a better idea of the vastness of this country than by going up the Mississippi to St. Louis, and thence 300 miles up the Missouri to Fort Benton.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

Near the Vermillion we met our animated friend the grasshoppers. For some little time we had been puzzling why it was that the sun did not give his customary amount of light, and whence came the curious noise which was above us in the air. At last we did discover right overhead, swarms of grasshoppers, innumerable as the locusts of Egypt, flying over the river. They seemed almost like flakes of snow, driving along in a furious wind. Then after a time they emerged from the woodland that skirted the bluffs, and flew across on a line with our decks. The air swarmed with them. They struck against our faces and covered the hurricane deck. On the Iowa shore they could be seen in dense clouds. The grass over which they had passed was stripped of every vestige of green. Far in the distance they could be seen pursuing their destructive way. General Harney told how, once upon a time, while he was in command on the plains, the sky had been darkened and an immense noise was heard. Fancying that it was the Indians, he ordered out all his men and had the artillery ready to open upon the supposed foe. This was not much better than the inhabitants of Windham, Conn., who, it is stated, arose in the dead of night and fled in exceeding great terror, taking the noise caused by some migratory frogs for the arrival of hostile French and Indians.

A RACE.

The prominent event of the day has been the race with the Mary McDonald, the boat which lay with us at Iona last night, and which is going up to Fort Berthoud. She left a little after us in the morning. But we got aground and she passed on. Then came a long and obstinate pursuit in which we were gradually gaining until, missing the channel, we were aground, and were compelled to spar over a bar. She then ran far out of sight, and nothing more was seen of her until we got to the mouth of Jim River, about ten miles from Yankton, when, to our delight, we found her aground on the bar, and busily engaged in sparring off. She had entered into an imperfect channel. We, after some little trouble, found the true one, and ran ahead. All other pursuits were given up. Cards were dropped half dealt. The sleepers woke up and the loungers in the cabin came out on deck. But just before overhauling her, she shook herself free, and we followed closely on the way to Yankton.

TO PASS TIME.

There are some of those on board who are unable to appreciate the divinity of laziness, the sole relic of Eden which any of us possess. They labor assiduously in letter writing, and, whenever a landing is made, they resort to the highest house, which is generally the only one in the vicinity, and proceed to ask a variety of questions relative to the price of land, the nativities and birth places of the inmates, &c. They have, on two occasions, been mistaken for census-takers and Collectors of Internal Revenue. In this latter respect Dakota is peculiarly favored, since it has no internal revenue officers at all and nothing is collected in the Territory. These repeated misadventures with people have somewhat convinced these people of the errors of their ways and they devote themselves more to inanimate than animate objects. They visit the graves of eminent Indian chieftains, never before heard of outside of the tribes, and return with wild mustard gathered from the last resting place of the [illegible]; and it pleases [illegible] in my berth and hear the conversation of the escort and their explanations of various occurrences. The statement [illegible] places in the river, and the objection being urged that the water would spill out somewhere, it was replied that the water was packed so tight and ran so fast that it could not leak out.

THE SNAGS.

But at last, still following the Mary McDonald, we came to a place which the officers pronounced the worst that they had seen for years. To the left the river spread out into sandy shallows, with a large island in the centre. Right close to the left shore ran the current, which made a sharp curve to the right just above where we were. It had been eating into the bank, and just below the point where the current struck off the channel was filled with dozens of snags. They lay in all imaginable positions, some of simply the trunk, the point sometimes up and sometimes down stream, while in other cases the foliage had not rolled off, and the green tops were level with the water. These had caught others and thus were formed small islands. A long dug-out half full of water was caught in the branches of one tree. A little further up lay a half sunk flat-boat. All across the channel extended this grim abattis, with here and there narrow openings wide enough to just allow the passage of a vessel. Through these obstacles the Mary, a side-wheeler, made her way without much difficulty. But when our stern-wheel boat attempted to make the passage a very difficult state of affairs appeared. It was difficult to keep her headed against the current, and therefore impossible to run through at the wider opening used by the Mary. Hence slowly, but surely, we ran up against these obstacles, pushing some aside and running over others, listening to the sound they made as they grated on the keel. Some immediately in the way refused to yield to the pressure. So the yawl was sent out ahead, and the negroes with axes attempted to cut off the projecting limbs. All during supper time they worked, and at last some more of the teeth of that great comb were removed, and, successfully stemming the current, we moved past the barriers, and, opening out upon another stretch of the river, saw in the far distance the white houses of Yankton.

### An Account of Rascally Indian Operations in Dakota.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

YANKTON, D. T., August 14.

That there is a growing disposition—a sort of natural and incurable itching—on the part of the professedly friendly Yanktons, Poncas and Santees stationed at the agencies in Dakota, to assist the hostile tribes west of the Missouri in scalping white men, cannot escape impartial and enlightened observation. Under their morose, taciturn and negative amicable demeanor, is plainly visible an intention, whenever a favorable opportunity offers, for striking a blow for the recovery and isolated reoccupation of their hereditary homes and hunting grounds. Commingled with this intention is a desire of revenging themselves for long practised wrongs; and when indulging in peace dances, and chanting *friendly* songs to the rude rythm of their drums, or working for a poor and grudgingly given pittance, or sitting in apparently harmless and satisfied silence in the smoke of their *tepees*, they are brooding over the simulated virtues and convenient crimes of the pale faces, and longing for the time to come when the comparatively quiet measures of the amity dance shall give way to the wild contortions of the war orgies, and the tomahawk and rifle, instead of implements of agriculture, be grasped.

In view of these facts, one would naturally suppose that the desire of pecuniary gain would be overcome by the sense of common danger, and every possible step taken, especially by those in power in the Territory, to do away with, or at least palliate, such feelings on the part of the Indians; for should the Yanktons, the Poncas and Santees be provoked beyond the powers of endurance, they will not await a more convenient season for giving forcible expression to their true feelings; and, in fact, had they a determined leader, there is nothing now to prevent them from attacking Yankton, scalping every man, woman and child in the place, and making their escape across the Missouri River. So strong, however, in the breast of a certain ex-Indian Agent is the love of accumulating "greenbacks" that with him public weal or woe is a secondary consideration. Aided, therefore, by a Yankton County official, he recently concocted and partially carried out the following ingenious and original plan:

Considering the fact that the people in and around Yankton are in a great measure dependent upon the Indians for the performance of manual labor, the Territorial Legislature passed a very unwise and unaccommodating law, prohibiting them leaving their reservations and seeking work and subsistence in the several towns. Under and by virtue of this law, which, on account of public policy, was fast becoming a dead letter, this ex-Agent caused every Indian or squaw that showed his or her face in Yankton to be arrested and locked up. As they did not come in fast enough to suit his purposes, pimps and runners were sent out to induce the unsuspecting Indians to visit the territorial capital, and upon their arrival they were immediately confined with those who came of their own accord. As Dakota is not yet sufficiently civilized to own a jail, these Indians were placed in private buildings, owned by interested parties, and furnished with just enough food to keep them from starving, by the philanthropic and "honest Iago" who caused their arrest.

The *modus operandi* of making money out of this transaction, was as follows: An exhorbitant bill for buildings and provisions furnished in vindicating the outraged majesty of the laws of Dakota was to be made out and presented to the General Government for its approval and payment; and, as the originator of this unique false imprisonment scheme is a very special pet of the President, no serious doubts were entertained as to its success. Accustomed, however, as they are, and long have been to similar plots and intrigues, this one was a little too villainous for the people to acquiesce in, and it was finally broken up by the force of public opinion. But its effect was not lost upon the Indians. Deep in their minds did the practice of such duplicity and treachery sink, and now to their many other complaints and causes of grievance is this one added.

This is but one among the many very recent cases of abuse and breach of good faith that have aroused the Indians almost to madness, and, in all probability, precluded the possibility of peaceably adjusting existing difficulties, or of inducing the openly offensive or *quasi* friendly tribes to believe that there is any reliable honor or respectability in the white man and his Government.

The Indian knows no difference between specialities and generalities; he, therefore, regards the conduct of the few as a criterion by which to judge of the intentions of the many; and, from this standpoint of reason, especially when officials are among the rascally few, he forms the conclusion that all pale faces are villains, and that the Government either openly sanctions or secretly connives at the deliberate perpetration of wrongs.

Among the various abuses dating back to the time when annuities were paid in gold, the following is considered the worst and most unbearable.

So far as the payment of just debts is concerned, the Indians are scrupulously honest. Thoroughly acquainted with this peculiar characteristic, it was the custom of the traders to trust them; and, in full appreciation of such action on their part, upon receiving their annuities the Indians invariably presented themselves at the trading posts for the purpose of discharging their liabilities. Having very little, if any, knowledge of the relative value of money, and too much reliance upon the honesty of the traders, it was their practice to allow them to help themselves out of the money received from Government—that is, out of the small portion of it that remained after the Agent had deducted his stolen per centage. Under this method of squaring accounts, the Indians were not long in discovering that between the Agent and the traders they had no money left. Desirous of establishing affairs upon a basis more favorable to themselves, they took, or endeavored to take, the payment of their debts into their own hands, and, for the purpose of keeping their money from the traders until they could be satisfied how much was justly due them, they concealed it about their clothing, and in their mouths. Not for an instant could the traders endure the idea of having their favorite grab game stopped, and force was employed to carry it on. With a company or more of United States soldiers standing by to protect them, the traders, assisted by their clerks and paid "strikers," attacked the Indians, tore off and searched their clothes, and seized them by the throat and choked them until they disgorged the money stowed away in their mouths. Having obtained it in this manner, they retained what part of it they pleased, being as a general thing all, whether it was the amount due or not.

Outrages of this kind may appear improbable, but there are men of well-established respectability and veracity, known to the writer, whose affidavits to the above facts can at any time be obtained.

In speaking of the swindling practices of Indian traders, among whom honesty is usually about as scarce as cool breezes in the infernal regions, it is but right to mention Mr. DeWitt, trader at the Yankton Agency, as being one of the few honorable men with whom the Indians like to deal. And in the words of [illegible] old Yankton chief, who says his [illegible] tions of wrong [illegible] that "it [illegible] it was as [illegible] no trouble would have sprung up between them and the Indians."

That the Government had it in its power to stop the practice of these and other similar abuses, cannot be questioned. That by them was occasioned existing hostilities, is also a matter of certainty. These premises being correct, then, in the language of Father De Smet, the conclusion cannot be escaped that "the Government of the United States, by winking at the course pursued by its appointed agents and traders, is alone responsible for the Indian war that is now upon us." And when it is remembered that, comparatively speaking, a mere handful of Seminoles kept up a seven years' war in Florida, the time to which the great body of Indians now under arms in the West can protract hostilities extends far into the future. Under the instruction of numerous deserters from the army, and ex-rebels whose fortunes were ruined by the late war, the Indians are becoming expert in the use of many of the modern military improvements. A thorough and systematic signal corps is in full operation among them. In the establishment of this corps is displayed the consummate ingenuity of the Indian nature, as well as his characteristic regard for profound secrecy, which in his code is the secret of success. In his opinion, signal flags attract the attention of the enemy, and at least give information that some movement is on foot. In the place of flags, then, looking-glasses are used; and so skilful has this corps become in throwing the reflected rays of the sun, and expressing words and sentences by their shimmerings, that the Sioux opposite Fort Sully can, in an incredibly brief space of time, inform the Cheyennes on the Platte of what is taking place among them, and the latter convey intelligence to the former of operations in their locality.

As the question "how to fight Indians" is now of paramount importance, in my next will be given the opinions and plans of those who by long experience are qualified to form opinions and plans.

WESTERN.

# OUR NEW ACQUISITION.

## The Bay of Samana.

The telegraph announced, a day or two ago, the departure from Dominica, of a messenger to Washington, with instructions to accept the offer of the United States for the purchase of Samana, on the Island of Hayti, for $8,000,000. A telegram from Washington confirms the probable truth of this report, and it may, consequently, be accepted as correct, though the price of the purchase, which seems hardly worth the half of five million dollars, is, doubtless, yet to be the subject of negotiation. In relation to the importance of this acquisition, we take the following from the New York *Herald*:

"The Bay of Samana is situated on the south side of the peninsula of the same name, and is, from east to west, about forty-three miles long, by eight miles wide. The Yuna—the largest river in St. Domingo—empties itself at the westward end. The bay forms one of the largest and safest harbors in the world, and, from its position in reference to the Gulf of Mexico trade and the routes across Central America may be regarded as being the most important point, in a military and commercial view, on that portion of the Continent. On the northern shore and lying in the light of a land-locked bay is the small and dilapidated town of Santa Barbara, which is probably included in the purchase. The entrance to the bay is about three miles wide, and can be easily defended by heavy batteries located on both shores. Of the capacity of the harbor it need only be said that no fleet could be gathered within it large enough to take up its space, so that either from the weather or from an enemy, our commercial and war navy can always find a place of certain safety.

"In a political point of view the possession of the Bay of Samana by the United States is of great importance. It gives us a powerful and controlling position in the Antilles and the Gulf of Mexico, and should this acquisition be followed by the purchase of the Island of St. Thomas, we will become the preponderating Power in the Archipelago, and the actual arbiters of the destinies of all the islands which comprise it. That European Powers have always recognized this fact is certain, as, according to the *Opinione Nationale*, of Paris, the attempt to get possession of it several years ago was baffled by the French Consul General at Port au Prince. The same paper, under date of February 11, 1867, in referring to the visit of Mr. Frederick Seward to St. Domingo, declared that the acquisition of the Bay of Samana by the United States 'could not fail to become a cause of just disquiet to France, Spain, England and the Republic of Hayti.' And, indeed, so far as Spain and Hayti are concerned, its occupation by us would almost insure our success in a case of war with either of these Governments, commanding as it does Hayti and Cuba on one side and Porto Rico on the other. Should we succeed in getting possession of St. Thomas then we would completely hem in Jamaica and command the French Antilles Islands.

"The five circuit miles of land sold with the bay are very fertile, as indeed is the entire peninsula. They will doubtless be used to construct the naval station, and to erect forts and batteries upon."

### The Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

MOMENCE, Ill., August 26.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Permit me once more to occupy a small space in the TRIBUNE to correct Elihu Griffin, of Crown Point, Ind. It has been so long since any of the incorporators of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad have been around that they are entirely ignorant of the true facts as they are. If Mr. Griffin and others had manifested the same degree of energy towards closing up the [illegible] secure the completion of the road that they did in the beginning, the road to-day would have been in running order, and the company would have received the last dollar that was coming to them. The counties through which the proposed road runs are among the richest in the state, and are willing to give all that is asked, and even more, if necessary, by vote or subscription.

Mr. Griffin was, no doubt, surprised at "K's" ignorance of the facts. K thinks so, too, if he was not any better posted than Mr. Griffin. Now let us see what has been voted and subscribed along the route, commencing at Danville.; Vermillion County has raised already $76,000. Newell and Ross townships pledge $30,000 more, the former by subscription, the latter by vote; total, $106,000.

Iroquois County has secured by vote $78,000; Concord Township has subscribed $15,000; total, $93,000.

Kankakee County has raised $71,000; namely: St. Anne, $15,000; Ganier and Momence, $30,000; Yellowhead, $18,000, and Sumner $8,000; total, $71,000.

Will County has raised $25,000, and the township of Washington is willing to raise $18,000 by subscription; total, $43,000.

Mr. Griffin says that "Cook County has raised nothing." This, undoubtedly, must be a mistake. It is estimated, on good authority, that the amount of money subscribed is $20,000.

To place Cook County as a laggard is preposterous. There is no county which has given more liberally to railroads than Cook. Chicago would receive the greatest benefit from the road, and would necessarily give, if she has not already done so, a helping hand, if only asked in *faith*.

By summing up, we have a grand total of $333,000 to grade one hundred miles of road, that is, if the company intersect the Chicago & Great Eastern at Dalton. The amount asked to grade the road has been raised, and a surplus of $83,000.

Mr. Griffin goes on to say: "It is to be hoped that the townships which have secured the amount will immediately take up the right of way." The townships would do so immediately if they knew where the company intended locating the road. The expression is too vague; all that is necessary is to show the towns where they intend building the road. I am, indeed, surprised to see what a large amount that has been raised, and that unsolicited, by the incorporators, along the road. If the company will only manifest the same zeal in *good faith* as the citizens, the road will be built in less than a year. I cannot see why any further unnecessary delay should be made in building the above named road, unless the corporation wishes to transfer it to a second party's hands for mercenary gain. If this conjecture is true, the quicker it is transferred the better for the citizens along the road, unless it should be transferred to the Illinois Central Railroad.

K.

### Is General Ord the Right Man for the Fourth Military District?

LOCKPORT, August 27.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Your strictures on the policy of General Ord are in the highest degree just, and deserving the attention of the country and of Congress. It would be a great calamity to the cause of reconstruction, and, most especially to the freedmen, should a single State be allowed to fall under rebel rule, of which there is imminent danger, should no restraint be put upon the course of General Ord. It seems to me that the people are quite too apathetic, too indifferent to the welfare of the freedmen, who are everywhere the victims of the relentless hate of their old enemies, and will continue to be wherever the District Commanders are of the Ord character and in sympathy with the enemies of reconstruction. The army and the Republic have suffered incalculably from men of this class. It is true most of them were weeded out of the army as the Ithuriel spear started them up and disclosed their hostility to the great issue that was involved, and to the victories to be secured by the results of the war. Most of these men had, like the Pendletons, and Vallandighams, and Woods, fallen into contempt and the utter scorn of loyal Americans. Yet, not all. The military officers are not so easily reached as the politicians. These can be summarily disposed of, as they have been, [illegible] any opportunity to drive the Hutchinsons from the camp, for singing liberty songs. Scarcely could McClellan equal this man, in his pure cruelty towards towards freedmen. The outrages which he *sanctioned* and *ordered*, while Governor of the city of Richmond, I shall never forget. I can only associate them with that of Nero at Rome.

You would pardon this strong language and my disgust for the man, could you have been, as I was, a witness of his cruelty. I was at this time (when he was Military Governor), a Chaplain in the army, and had frequent occasion to be in Richmond, on business for the regiment, then doing military duty under the Colonel, as Provost Marshal in one of the neighboring counties. His reign was a reign of terror. No opportunity was lost to harrass and oppress poor freedmen in the city, by the rough, heartless creatures, who seemed more inveterate in their cruelty and hate, for having been for a season deprived of the power to gratify them, and, in all those outrages, they were upheld by the Military Governor. Mayo—one of the most bitter enemies of the colored population in all Richmond, during the worst days of slavery—was created Mayor (for it was a sort of mongrel military and civil government). This man was continually "hauling men and women to prison"—hunting colored people, as with blood hounds, and in all this carnival of cruelty and crime, employing as his instruments the soldiers of the Republic—men who but a little before had driven Lee from Richmond to the Appomattox. An order was issued to arrest all colored people, coming to the city, who were found without a pass. Multitudes driven from the plantations, cheated of their wages, seeking means to live, were seized and thrown into prison, till the prisons were filled. Old, feeble, men were driven, at the point of the bayonet; women were insulted on the street by rebels; men were beaten and outraged, and often by soldiers in league with these red-handed traitors. On one occasion a colored man defending his wife on the street from the insults and violence of a young rebel, and for resisting a soldier who aided him, was, by the *order* of General Ord, confined in a coffin, with only his head out, as helpless as though dead, with his face besmeared with molasses to invite the flies to add to his torment, exposed for hours, in the sultriest part of July, to the taunts and jeers of the rebel throng, and then thrust into Castle Thunder and kept on bread and water, till by our interference he was released. And all this, as the Provost Marshal informed us, by the *express order* (as to the heathenish mode of punishment) of General Ord himself. This reign of cruelty continued till the city seemed on the verge of massacre, as at New Orleans, or an outburst of violence, on the part of the colored people, excited by cruelty too deep to be longer borne, a peril only escaped by the vigorous efforts of a few loyal men and freedmen in bringing the matter before the Government at Washington and procuring the removal of Ord and the appointment of General Terry.

How much can reasonably be expected from this man to hasten reconstruction and give protection to colored men, I leave you to judge. One thing is certain: While Sickles, and Howard, and glorious Phil. Sheridan are removed, *Ord will not be*—at least till the tyrant in the White House shall be *impeached*, which may God, in mercy to the Republic and the freedmen, hasten; for which, till its consummation, will all true saints and good Republicans fervently pray.

W. STICKNEY.

# DES MOINES.

## Annual Session of the Iowa State Teachers' Association—Interesting Addresses and Discussions—The State Arsenal and other Improvements.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Iowa, August 24.

The largest State Teachers' Association ever held in Iowa has just closed its session in this city. Three hundred teachers were in council, and a more intelligent assemblage of workers in the cause of education, I venture to say, never assembled in any State.

Among the questions of educational interest to the State was that of the establishment of additional normal schools. The proposition came before the association in the form of a resolution to memorialize the next Legislature to enact a law establishing six normal schools in the State, one in each Congressional District, to be under the control of the State as State institutions, and subject to the direction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. After a full and thorough consideration of the proposition the resolution was adopted, and a committee appointed to thus memorialize the Legislature.

The subject of training schools was also introduced, and quite elaborately discussed. The training school varies from the normal school in this. While the latter educates the student in the theory of teaching, the former educates him in the practice. The two are combined, and the student is placed in charge of a school under the eye and instruction of an experienced tutor, where all the details of a well regulated school are practised. Upon this subject Prof. D. N. Camp, late Superintendent of Public Instruction of Connecticut, who was here as the representative of Hon. Henry Barnard, Commissioner of the National Bureau of Education, illustrated the good results from a sufficient number of well managed normal schools. He gave the result of his observation among the schools of Europe—their plans and systems of conduct. He spoke in high commendation of training schools, convinced of their usefulness from [illegible]

Prof. Heinricks, of the Iowa State University, delivered a very interesting address upon "Chemistry and Physics, Past, Present and Future." No man in Iowa can handle these subjects more ably, or more interestingly than Prof. H. He is a German by birth, highly educated. He has written much on the subject of chemistry, and has published one volume.

Several essays were read and much discussion was had concerning the various questions pertaining to the greater development of educational interest and labor in Iowa.

The following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Prof. T. F. Parvin, of Iowa City.
Vice Presidents—G. W. Frost, D. F. Callender, S. J. Beck, J. Root, M. P. Harlan.
Recording Secretary—A. Mosier, of Des Moines.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss Mary Lovelace, of Des Moines.
Treasurer—D. W. Lewis.
Executive Committee—L. M. Hastings, S. B. McLane, Miss Phoebe Schofield, A. Hull, O. M. Scher.

Among the visitors from abroad interested in the cause of education were Mr. O. C. Blackmer, of Chicago; Mr. Geo. W. Dow, of Moline, Ill.; Mr. Jno. B. Sherwood, Chicago; Professor D. N. Camp, New Britain, Conn.; Geo P. Brown, Richmond, Ind.; O. R Smith, Janesville, Wis.; A. L. Stearns, Kenosha, Wis.

A magnificent public school edifice is being erected in this city. The ceremonies of laying the corner stone were performed last week under the direction of the Masonic Order, in connection with the Odd Fellows and Turners of this city. Deputy Grand Master S. R. Welling officiated in the ceremonies. A very interesting address was delivered on the occasion by Professor T. S. Parvin, of the State University, Iowa City.

The State Arsenal is nearly completed. It is constructed of brick, with corner work and window and door caps of stone quarried some few miles down the DesMoines River. The building is two story, the first for the Quartermaster General's Department, and the second story for the Adjutant General's Department. It is fire-proof—a particle of wood not entering into its structure.

The foundation is now being laid for a large stone structure in this city, to be used, when completed, for United States Court purposes and the Post Office.

The enterprising publishers, Mills & Co., are also erecting a fine and commodious building for their publishing house on a large scale. It will be occupied by their book and publishing establishment and the State *Register*, the official paper of the State. It will be completed early in December.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad is just making its way into the Capital City. The track is now laid within five miles, and by the first week in September it is expected the cars will run into the city, which has so long and anxiously awaited such event.

RODERIC RANDOM.

### A Country Merchant's Complaint.

TONICA, Ill., August 26.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Permit me to call your attention to a confidence game practised by some of the travelling agents from Chicago houses. They call and urge a sale at thirty or sixty days, and say it will be all right—"You will not be troubled until the time is up." Well, the goods come, and in less than thirty days, on a sixty days' order, a statement of account comes, on the bottom of which reads as follows: "I will take the liberty to forward my draft at sight, unless you prefer to remit; if so, please advise." I have had this game come on me three times this season by three different houses, and have been drawn on twice; but I did not pay the drafts. The game is played out on me. Now, I cannot see how the parties make any money or gain any customers, by such transactions. Can you inform me?

J. S. UNDERHILL.

### The Methodist Centenary Fund.

It is officially announced, through the *Christian Advocate*, that the centenary contributions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, so far reported, exceed four million dollars, and it is estimated that when the Western Conferences are heard from the aggregate will probably reach six and a half millions of dollars.

### What Does Small Ladies Bathe In?

(From the New York World.)

As to the propriety of the prettiest bathing dress, that is a question of taste and common sense. A figure not absolutely perfect never ought to risk appearing in it outside the dressing-room. But this the case is different. It is customary at Biarritz, Dieppe, and other French bathing places, for the ladies who swim to have a servant standing ready with a cloak to throw over them. But:

"Whether by accident or a trick on the part of the gentlemen, the maid was not at her post in time to wrap up her bather. [illegible] her wet drapery modelled itself divinely upon her form; you might have thought her one of those statues of black marble with a white head which the Romans have left us. From the point of her pretty feet to the long hair floating on her shoulders, she defied the most malignant criticism. There was nothing left but to bow the knee before this perfect figure. Conscious of her beauty, she bore without shrinking the inspection of the curious. A woman's modesty gets humanized by degrees. She who has danced through a couple of seasons, and worn costumes at a few fancy balls, has no longer a very distinct idea how much it is permitted or forbidden her to display."

The Pall Mall *Gazette* is of the opinion that this is a kind of exhibition that does not accord with the "reticence of English manners," and questions whether, at English bathing places, "Englishmen would like to see their wives and daughters emerge from the wave, and with garments clinging closely to their forms, run the gauntlet of all the curious eyes fixed on them?" Yet the English mode of bathing is rather more objectionable. There a lot of bathing-vans are shoved out from the shore, and men and women, or families together, drop separately from them into the water, clad but scantily, or in no costume at all. The most mortifying exposures frequently result, and what is fastidiously claimed to be private enjoyment is really public indecency.

# OHIO POLITICS.

## Governor Morton's Speech at Columbus.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

COLUMBUS, Ohio, August 27.

In pursuance of invitation Governor Morton, of Indiana, spoke here this evening. His speech occupied about two hours, in delivery. After reviewing the war and the position of the Democratic party therein, he said:

I read with care the speech of Judge Thurman, the Democratic candidate for Governor, made at Waverly on the 8th of August, on the opening of the campaign. I took it for granted that the standard bearer of his party would unfold its principles and policy, and mark out the field upon which he proposed to fight the battle. But the chiefly noticeable thing about the speech is, that it proposes nothing, presents no new policy, offers no plan of redemption by which the nation may be saved. The poverty of the speech, however, is but the poverty of the party which it represents, and it is somewhat remarkable that a party that has nothing to propose, and that thus admits itself to be utterly hopeless and incapable, should have the courage to ask the people to put the offices into their hands. The substance of the speech may be presented in a few brief propositions:

1. That the Republican party of the North forced the South into rebellion, and is responsible for the war.
2. That the Constitution declares that Congress shall consist of the Senators and Representatives from all the States, and that as ten rebel States are unrepresented, Congress is a fragmentary and unconstitutional body. Hence all the legislation during the war and since is unconstitutional and void. Hence when the Senators and Representatives from the rebel States withdrew from their seats in 1861, they left Congress a fragmentary and unconstitutional body, and thereby constitutionally broke up the Government, and every effort since made to keep it alive has been clearly unconstitutional. So you see, my friends, to what strange uses a good constitution may be put. It is true that the Constitution provides that a majority of the members of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but as this is in conflict with the Judge's theory, he very properly ignores it.
3. That emancipation has everywhere, and especially in the West Indies, been a failure, a folly and a crime; that the negroes are an inferior, indolent, worthless race, and that negro suffrage portends the direst calamities to the nation. And this bill of fare presents the starving feast to which the Democracy of Ohio are invited to sit down.

DEFENCE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

To the charges made against the Republican party by Judge Thurman, I shall not stop to reply. They are mostly from the stereotyped edition of 1864 and 1866, and are as devoid of merit now as they were then. It does not lie in the mouth of the party of the rebellion to complain that the country might have been saved on cheaper terms, or that proper economy was not practised in putting the rebellion down. The defence of the Republican party is found in the fact that to-day we have a Government and a Union preserved; that to-day we have a nation more powerful and respected than ever before; that to-day we have a country full of prosperity, and with bright and gratifying prospects for the future. We may safely challenge the history of the world to show a political organization that accomplished half so much for the preservation and glory of a nation in so short a time; and its career is not yet ended. Its work will not be done until equal rights, harmony, and prosperity shall reign throughout the land, and the last lingering representative of a treasonable Democracy has been driven from power.

THE TRUE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

But notwithstanding the extreme poverty of the Judge's speech, it must not be supposed that the so-called Democratic party is not in favor of anything. It has a platform down deep in the hearts of its leaders; a platform which they would execute to the letter if they had the power. This platform has not been formally drawn out in resolutions, or proclaimed by conventions; but it breathes through all their speeches, pervades their literature, and is found openly or covertly in every column of their newspapers. It is the platform of desperation, of mingled hate and revenge, and an unconquerable attachment to the abuses and errors of the past. And the chief planks in it may be described as follows:

The repudiation of the National Debt.
The restoration of slavery, or, if that cannot be done, payment by the nation for the slaves.
Pensioning the soldiers, widows and orphans of the Confederate army.
Recognition of the right of secession.
And the unconditional return of rebels to political power.

JESSE D. BRIGHT SPEAKS FOR THE DEMOCRACY OF KENTUCKY.

The Hon. Jesse D. Bright, just elected to the Legislature of Kentucky, long a Senator from Indiana, and the leader of his party, and always a bold and frank politician, in a recent speech at Carrollton, as reported in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, made the following declaration:

He started off by saying he had always been a States Rights Democrat. He denounced Mr. Lincoln, Douglas and Andy Johnson in the most bitter terms; said that the Democratic Senators from the South did wrong in vacating their seats at the beginning of the war; said Mr. Lincoln had no power under the Constitution to call out any troops; was opposed to paying the public debt; that Kentucky ought not to pay another dollar until her Representatives were admitted, and that if the South ever regained her rights it would be by the sword; and also if has was treason, the Government might make the most of it; was in favor of returning every slave to his original master; was in favor of a law in Kentucky that every one who lost anything in Kentucky during the war, or by the war, should be paid, and that the General Government should refund it to Kentucky. Thus spoke Jesse D. Bright, and who can deny that he uttered the hope, the wish, the purpose of the so-called Democracy of Ohio.

THE BLACK CLOUD OF REPUDIATION.

[illegible] the horizon, its bosom charged with the livid lightnings of dishonor and destruction, and it is only waiting for a breeze, a Democratic breeze, to spread it over the land.

The Democratic leaders of the North intend to make their final and desperate stand for existence and power upon this question. They will appeal to the basest passions of the people, to their cupidity, to their selfishness, to the satanic temptation of exemption from taxes, to the poor against the rich, and to labor against capital. They have profound faith in the passions and vices of the people, but none in their patriotism and virtues. They believe in utter depravity, and upon that found their last hope for life and power.

This was the terrible mistake they made throughout the war.

They believed that the farmer, to save his taxes, the capitalist his income, the wife her husband, and the father his son, would resist the revenue officers, the draft law, abandon the war, and resign the Government to dissolution. But in all this they were gloriously mistaken. The estimate they had formed of human nature, weak as it is, was entirely too low. The trial to which the people were subjected, developed their noblest qualities, and they gave not only their treasure, but their blood to save the country; and would have given more, nay, all. And when hereafter, they shall be invited upon the basest considerations, to bring dishonor upon themselves and eternal reproach upon the nation, not to save their blood, but only their money, they will spurn the invitation with infinite scorn, and drive the tempters from their presence as Christ did the money changers from the temple.

One of the latest forms in which repudiation has shown its hoary front, is the proposition to pay off the whole national debt in "greenbacks." Said a very prominent Democratic speaker the other day, "We must pay the national debt, every dollar of it, but we must pay it in greenbacks." I will not stop to discuss the breach of faith. I will not stop to consider what would be the effect upon the currency and business of the country to issue two thousand millions of greenbacks. If the greenbacks are to be redeemed, then the body of the debt is not paid—only another form of obligation given for it. If the "greenbacks" are not to be redeemed, then the whole debt is repudiated. It is very absurd to talk about paying a debt by giving another obligation for it which is not to be paid. And I notice this proposition as a weak device of the enemy by which they approach direct repudiation.

Let me urge upon the repudiators, however, that their efforts to repudiate be made against the bonds directly, and not through the medium of irredeemable *greenbacks*. It is true, to repudiate the bonds would destroy the national honor, and place the Government before the world as the mightiest swindler in history; it is true that no American would then dare to show his face in Europe, and it would be regarded as indecent to speak the name of our country in society. But the money loss, in that case, would fall chiefly on the bondholders at first. Whereas, if the debt is paid off in irredeemable greenbacks, the loss to the bondholders would be the smallest part. The whole currency would become worthless; the business of the country destroyed, and the laboring classes and the poor would be by far the greatest sufferers. A party is utterly lost to shame which deliberately proposes the nation's dishonor, and has but one duty to perform—which is to die.

* * * * * *

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE—THE NORTH MUST BE CONSISTENT.

The question of impartial suffrage is now submitted to the people of Ohio. It is proposed to allow the colored man to vote upon like terms and conditions with the white man. After the great events which have transpired, the great changes that have taken place, this can hardly be regarded as an open question. The people of the North, through Congress, have conferred upon the colored men of the South the right of suffrage, who but yesterday were slaves, the most of whom are wholly uneducated, who have grown up in States where it was a felony to teach them to read, and made them politically equal to the whites. And shall they now refuse to do equal justice to the small number of colored people in their midst who are better educated, far more intelligent, far better qualified every way to exercise political rights? Can you with self-respect, with a decent regard to the opinions of mankind, refuse to execute in this great State those immortal principles of equal rights and equal justice which you have asserted and enforced in other States? You who have squared your faith by the Declaration of Independence, who have proclaimed to the world the equal rights of men, will not, I am sure, stultify yourselves by refusing to the colored men of Ohio that impartial suffrage to which, by the example of your action in the south, they are so fully entitled.

If you *shall* refuse, you will then stand naked before your enemies. It will then be hissed scornfully into your faces that your "immortal principle of equal rights" is only for Southern consumption, and that the Radicalism of Ohio is but a cheat and a sham.

But let us consider this subject briefly, independent of all questions of consistency or policy. We admit that God has created all men equal. We do not mean equal in physical and mental powers—equal in stature, color, or appearance—but equal in their rights.

Now, where two races are living together in the same State, and the right to choose all public officers to make the laws and execute them are conceded to one race exclusively, will you tell me that all are equal? And will you tell me by what right one race exercises absolute government over the other?

We admit that God has endowed men with certain inalienable rights; that among these is the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. We call these divine, or, if you please, natural rights. If we have these rights have we not a divine or natural right to protect ourselves in their enjoyment? Can there be a right which we have not a right to protect? The right of self-defence is said to be the first law of nature, and it may be exercised by your hands or by a weapon, by yourself or by your friend. The law of nature does not point out how it shall be done, whether by the hands or by a weapon, but certainly extends the use of the [illegible] means whatever they may be. It would be [illegible] absurd to say that self-preservation is the first [illegible] of nature, but that the law does not give [illegible] of the means of preservation. It is [illegible] less absurd to say that men have a divine right to life and liberty, but have no divine right to protect their enjoyment. Can you conceive of a case where [illegible] one man has a right to take away, and which you have no right to defend? If it be admitted that [illegible] a divine or natural right to life and liberty, then must it not be admitted that they have a divine or natural right to protect themselves in their enjoyment? And if it be admitted that men have a natural right to protect themselves in the enjoyment of life and liberty, that right must carry with it the use of the necessary or adequate means. Now what are the necessary or adequate means? If your liberty is invaded by violence or war, you may repel force by force. But if it is invaded upon by unjust constitutions or unequal laws, by what means can you be protected in its enjoyments? I answer, by the right of suffrage only, or the right of revolution.

In this country, the only means by which a man can protect himself against the enactment of unequal or oppressive laws is to have a voice in making them; or can secure the protection of the laws is to have a voice in the selection of the officers by whom they are to be executed.

It is true that if a man is disfranchised, the justice or magnanimity of his neighbors, or of another race, may protect him in his rights, but this is a precarious security, and furnishes no reason for depriving him of the power to protect himself. And now I ask you what power the colored people of Ohio have to protect themselves in their lives, liberty and property?

They have no voice in making the laws or choosing the officers by whom they are to be executed. Those in authority may make oppressive statutes against them, or deny to them the protection of those already made, as in Kentucky, and they have no means of redress. Their natural rights may all be struck down, and, in themselves, they have no power to protect it, except by force of arms, for which they would be punished as criminals. In a republican form of government the ballot is the only means short of revolution, by which rights can be asserted, abuses corrected, or protection secured, and whoever is deprived of it is at the mercy of his neighbors.

Mr. Pendleton lately said that the white people of Ohio would protect the colored in the enjoyment of all their rights. But that is the old argument in favor of slavery, when it was urged that the good and kind masters would take care of the slaves and do better for them than they could do for themselves. If Mr. Pendleton were to be disfranchised by the constitution of Ohio, it is probable he would be protected in his civil rights, but this would not repair the wrong or soothe his lacerated feelings. If the colored men of Ohio are enfranchised, their votes will be sought after with as much avidity as an equal number of white votes, and they will be treated with a kindness and consideration they never before enjoyed.

No party could propose to enact an unjust law against them, or fail to give them protection except under the penalty of having all their votes cast against them at the next election; and we know how effective is the prospect of such a [illegible].

In the rebel States, the late act of Congress enfranchising the freedmen has already given them a protection and consideration which could not be secured by the whole military power of the United States, and exhibits conclusively the influence and power of the ballot.

The recognition of the principle I contend for does not conflict with the right to exclude idiots, minors, insane persons and women from the ballot box, nor does it necessarily conflict with that principle of representation which is more or less recognized in every elective system, whereby from the ties of affection, blood and community of interest, the husband is assumed to represent the wife, and the father his family. But this principle of representation could not, with any propriety, be carried so far as to assume that one race is separated from another by color, condition and prejudice, it could represent the interests, feelings and wants of the other at the ballot box.

I know it is often said that the right of suffrage is not a natural right, and may be withheld from any man, class or race, without a violation of their natural rights. But I respectfully submit that this makes the whole theory of natural rights a mockery. For if in a republican form of government, where suffrage is the only means of protecting natural rights, it can be justly withheld from a whole race, then that race has natural rights, but have no right to protect them, or which they may be protected, which is absurd.

Not less absurd than to say that the Constitution confers the power upon Congress to make war, but withholds the means to execute the power. It is true that no principle is so general that it can be carried to all its conclusions, but must be subject to practical limitations.

Every member of society must yield up some portion of his abstract rights for the common good, but this yielding should be uniform. It would be an abuse of the doctrine, if society required one race to yield all means of self-protection. And to say that society may require one race to submit itself absolutely to the government of another, is to assert the principle of slavery pure and simple.

### Reply to the Charges Against General Howard.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

A few days ago one of our cotemporaries opened an attack on General Howard, alleging that things had taken place under his administration which were "utterly indefensible," and mentioning, as one of these indefensible things, that "a part of the purchase-money of Howard University estate was taken from the fund accruing to the hands of the Commissioner from the unclaimed bounty and back pay of deceased colored soldiers." A writer, claiming to be familiar with the facts, subsequently published a card in vindication of General Howard, and, having good reason to believe that his statements are reliable, we extract as follows:

Section 1, act of March 2, 1867, in relation to the "Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands," provides "that the Commissioner be hereby authorized to apply any balance on hand at this date of the refugees and freedmen's fund, accounted for in his last annual report, to aid educational institutions actually incorporated for loyal refugees and freedmen."

Pursuant to the authority vested in him, General Howard has applied a small fraction of that "fund" to "aid" the Howard University, an "educational institution actually incorporated for loyal refugees and freedmen." He has also furnished effective aid to similar "educational institutions" in all the Southern States.

Under the terms of the act he might have expended the entire refugees and freedmen's fund for the purpose therein designated, yet he has a balance on hand of about one hundred thousand dollars.

There is not, and never has been, any "back pay" due from the Government to colored soldiers "in the hands of the Commissioner." Certain arrearages retained from State appropriations are held by the bureau in trust, but not one dollar of that fund has been used in the "purchase of the Howard University estate."

Not one cent of the retained bounty fund has ever been expended for the "purchase of the Howard University estate."

The "estate" was purchased by the corporation for the sum of $147,000, a small part of which was paid in cash, and the remainder in notes payable from one to three years after date. A portion of the "estate" so purchased was divided into building lots and sold by a real estate agent, and such sale has realized more than the entire amount paid for the whole "estate," leaving the University a balance of thirty acres, estimated to be worth [illegible] "aid" to institutions "established under Congressional auspices," as your article would intimate. He has given material aid, pursuant to the discretion invested in him by law, to colored schools, controlled by Roman Catholic and Baptist associations in this city; by Roman Catholics in Pittsburgh, Pa.; by Baptists and Episcopalians at Raleigh, N. C.; and Methodists, at Athens, Tenn., and by other denominations in Virginia and Kentucky. In the discharge of a public duty he has known no sect, and sought no private end. Those who know him best will concur in the opinion, that he can, without a blush, write his motives upon his forehead and engrave them on the palms of his hands. He has been the chief organizer of labor in the Southern States during the past two years; and in the administration of the bureau, with all its necessary and wide spread agencies, covering a vast region and intimately linked with the industrial relations of a population of ten millions, he has proved himself superior to every emergency, and a wise and faithful public servant. He has not escaped censure, for slander, like "death, selects a shining mark," but he has not deserved it.

### A Man Attempts to Murder a Woman and in the Struggle Both are Drowned.

Alton (Ind.) Correspondence (Aug. 25) of the Louisville Courier.]

I write to inform you of a sad tragedy that occurred here yesterday morning. The steamer Rose Hite landed here about 3 a. m., and a gentleman and lady got off and started up the bank above town, and when daylight came there was found on the shore a lady's hat, some wearing apparel and a carpet-bag. The bank of the river and shore looked as though there had been a dreadful contest. Some parties on the opposite side of the river reported having heard agonizing cries from a woman. Her words were, "Oh, God, what will become of my children?" Search was made and the bodies of both the man and woman were found, her arms fast around his neck. She was bruised about the neck and face very much, as if she had been choked. There were found in the carpet-satchel several cards with the name of Mary Burton on them, and a letter partly written, dated at Cincinnati, but no name to it, as it was not finished. She mentioned in the letter that she had found her love there. Her name was also on a box of lily white. From some marks the man's name is supposed to be Nepty. His name may be on the register of the boat. He had on black cloth pants and cloth gaiter shoes. She had on a striped calico dress and a buff sack. From all appearances he attempted to drown her, and had gone into the water for that purpose, and she had in desperation pulled him under and both were drowned together. An inquest was called, verdict rendered, and they were both interred this morning in the graveyard at this place.

When this man and woman got on board the boat they registered their names as Mr. Wilson and lady.

### The British Reform Bill.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* alone of all the papers in London, is enterprising enough to define the provisions of the British Reform Bill as it now stands. The following is an abstract:

Every householder in every borough, though his hovel may cost him only eighteen pence a week, and his rates may be only eighteen pence a year, can, if he will but pay this rate, become a voter after twelve months' residence.

Every lodger who occupies a room or rooms of the clear yearly value of £10 can place himself upon the register.

In the counties, every forty shilling freeholder, every £5 copyholder, every holder of fifteen or twenty acres, and every village or suburban resident, provided they are rated at £12 or upwards, will in future be endowed with the franchise.

A number of small boroughs are partially disfranchised, a number of new ones are to return representatives, and some large and populous counties are to have additional members.

The counties are to be to a considerable extent gutted of their urban element, both by the creation of new boroughs and by the rectification of the boundaries of old ones; and the town representation, each with its peculiar and exclusive characteristics somewhat aggravated, will be brought face to face in direct antagonism.

The borough members will outnumber the county members in the proportion of about two to thirty-eight, and of the 750,000 borough electors about 450,000 will belong to the working class, and about 300,000 to all other classes put together.

### A Democrat.

August Belmont, Chairman of the National Committee of the Democratic party, is a pretty heavy swell for a "Democrat." His establishment in New York is described as the most flashy and shoddy turnout one meets on a drive:

"It is when, as often he has out his barouche with four horses, ridden by postilions, [illegible] Belmont sits by the side of his [illegible] a rich suit of brown, [illegible]

## NASBY.

[illegible] Kentucky and Tennessee [illegible] the Democracy [illegible]—How they [illegible]

[From the Toledo Blade.]

[illegible] CONFEDERIT X ROADS, [illegible] is in Kentucky,) August 23, 1867.

[illegible] party. Ther wuz me, [illegible] Pogram, and Bascom, for it wuz [illegible] the Captain McPelter, and [illegible] and Deekin Bigler, who wuz [illegible] intoxicated. We hed [illegible] over the result uv the Ken[tucky election] and the removal uv Stanton, [illegible]. We hed bin a rejoicin [illegible], when the Deekin, bleedin [illegible], perposed that we take [illegible], to wich we acksesed with [illegible] Bascom handed bak the Deekin [illegible] the old man observed among [illegible] ten cent postal [illegible]," sed he, in an injured [illegible] I can't take that—it's counter[feit] [illegible], Deekin," sed George W., [illegible] the odds? Ez a matter [illegible] I'll git it agin afore to[morrow] [illegible] my loss, ain't it, [illegible] that floats here? Car[ry it] around to me, Deekin." [illegible] sweetly onto him.

[illegible] when I felt so happy. Ken[tucky] [illegible]. We had elected Helm [illegible] forty odd thousand, and hed [illegible] State ticket, in[cludin] [illegible] Congressmen. The Abolish[ionists] [illegible] whatever. The candidates [illegible] every one uv em, [illegible] his accoosed uv lernin toard [illegible], but they hed by affidavits [illegible] troo to the Dimocrisy. [illegible] charged, by a envious [illegible] furnisht the Federal forces [illegible] indignantly repelled the [illegible] enemies brought forrerd the [illegible] that he hed furnisht the [illegible] with hosses, and I trembled [illegible] contracted to furnish 'em [illegible] he hed taken their accursed [illegible], wherefore? Wuz it to ben[efit] [illegible] add to the resources of [illegible], or the reverse? Let the [illegible] When wuz the hosses deliv[ered] [illegible] Did the Fedral officer git [illegible]? Did he ketch 'em? Alas! [illegible] Morgan, who sealed his devo[tion] [illegible] Confederacy with his blood, [illegible] them hosses which the Fed[ral] [illegible] servis in the Confederit ar[my] [illegible] his millinary whether it [illegible] troo Confedrit to take money [illegible] for furnishin supplies to the [illegible] Hed these hosses remained [illegible] the farmers of Kentucky, [illegible] wood hev felt a delicacy in [illegible] the farmers hed hed valyoo [illegible] free and he took 'em. [illegible]

[illegible]

He swore a terrible oath, and said he would give her bread! Picking up a dog chain, he wound it about her neck, knocked her down on the floor, and then dragged her by the chain across the large room. Then he caught her by her long hair, and dragged her back again. Then he took the chain and beat her over the head and face with it, kicked her, and at last picked up a butcher knife and jabbed her cheek with it. She screamed murder, and the neighbors and passers-by rushed in and rescued her. All this time the child lay on the floor, screaming at the top of its voice. Officer Berkes arrested Gautenbein and took him to jail.

Yesterday he was brought before Justice Foster for examination. He plead guilty to assault with intent to do great bodily harm, and was held to bail in the sum of $500.

It was revealed in the Court-room that Gautenbein has led a life worse than that of Bluebeard of old, save in the crime of murder. He has been married to no less than eleven different women, every one of whom has received terrible beatings at his hands. For bigamy he was confined two years in the Wisconsin Penitentiary. One, and possibly two, of his former wives are living in this city, though his present wife never knew it till last Sunday. Thus has this monster lived for a dozen years—luxuriating with wives, and for exercise mashing their faces and bruising their bodies. It is a relief to think that he has found a stopping place in his career, and that for a few months at least women will be out of the reach of his manleys. His wife intends going to her people, who are now in Missouri, and purposes to apply immediately for a divorce from her unnatural spouse.

## "X."

### The Mysterious Sheriff of Judge Lynch in Montana.

[Virginia City (Montana) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

Of the many brave men who inaugurated and openly sustained this movement, no one can justly be awarded exclusive praise; but there is one who figures as conspicuously in the history of the Vigilantes as did Plummer in the reign of terror. Some twelve years ago I was accustomed to meeting on the streets of Chambersburg, Pa., a young man named John X. Beidler. His frugal wants were supplied by the manufacture of brooms, and finally he mixed the best of cocktails and juleps at a neighboring summer resort. He was as amiable and unoffending a lad as the community could furnish, and his jolly, genial humor made him a favorite with all who knew him.

Although he had attained his majority, he was scarcely five feet six inches in height, and was far below the average of men in physical power. He finally wandered West, in search of fortune, and soon after the advent of Plummer became "X," the only name by which he is universally known in [illegible]. [illegible] band and the antidote [illegible] each other. Strong in his [illegible] honesty, a stranger to fear, [illegible] quick as thought in his [illegible] his purpose as the eter[nal] [illegible] him, he naturally entered earnestly into the effort [illegible] safety to society.

[illegible] expected of him when he [illegible] the stern reformers is [illegible], but his tireless perseverance, [illegible], and singular skill in [illegible] of the common enemy [illegible] him the chief pillar of the organ[ization] [illegible] unspeakable terror of every [illegible]. This diminutive man, without [illegible] to defend, has himself ar[rested] [illegible] most powerful villains, [illegible] open day, an equal [illegible] direction of the wonderful [illegible] that was unseen, but [illegible] the hasty scaffold. So [illegible] his faithful pistol that the [illegible] rogues have repeatedly at[tempted to] get the "drop" on him, [illegible] pistol is drawn, cocked [an]d presented to the doom[ed], [illegible] demand, "Hands up, [illegible] done.

[Without] aid, he arrested six [illegible] thieves in a body, all [illegible] marched them before him [illegible]. "Hands up, gents!" was the [illegible] they had from him that he [illegible] them, and submission was [illegible] safety. Had any one of [illegible] reach toward his belt, he [illegible] that moment. There [illegible] close by, and how many of [illegible] sworn to protect and [illegible] Beidler, he knew, while the [illegible] This indefinite, unseen [illegible] seems to have stricken [illegible] thieves and murderers [illegible] sudden and fatal grasp [illegible] them. They would fight [illegible] their lives in any ordinary [illegible] them, but they were inva[riably] [illegible] when the citizen con[illegible] name of public safety.

[illegible] were known. No process [illegible] the high seal of the court [illegible] the dread summons of the [illegible] would come none [illegible]. The sleeping companion [illegible] some distant ranche [illegible] drink and breakfast with [illegible] seize him by the notice, [illegible] business at Virginia!" [illegible] any of the many lawless [illegible] by the Vigilants even [illegible] own defence, even when [illegible] death was inevitable. In [illegible] opportunity to do so was but [illegible] ordinary circumstances [illegible] would be taken to e[illegible] "X" no criminal ever [illegible].

[illegible] it would have been but [illegible] much did the despera[does] [illegible] as fear him, that most [illegible] condemned to die by his [illegible] their last requests to him, [illegible] have been sacred. Order [illegible] been restored, but he [illegible] in his favorite line, [illegible] and none but himself [illegible] "What's up, X?" is a [illegible].

[illegible]

recting the use of milk alone, and forbidding all kinds of nourishment. He begins by prescribing for the patient, at regularly stated intervals, three or four times daily, half a tumbler or a tumbler—that is, from two to six ounces of skimmed milk. Its temperature will be made to suit the patient's taste; it should not be swallowed at once, but taken slowly and in small quantities, so as to mix with the saliva. The milk must, of course, be of good quality, and obtained from country-fed cows. If the patient digest the milk well, the dose is to be gradually increased. The first week is the most difficult to get over, unless the patient has a strong will and firm faith in the cure. During the second week two quarts are generally administered each day. If the cure progress favorably, the milk must be drunk four times daily—at 8 in the morning, at noon, at 4 p. m., and 8 p. m. If the patient desire it, the hours may be changed, but regular intervals must still be insisted on. No confidence can be inspired, and no cure expected, if the physician says to his patient, "Drink milk in whatever quantities and whenever you wish." The patients, when obedient to the physician's orders, complain neither of hunger nor thirst, although the first dose appears very small to them.

Doctor K. did not find that the addition of beef tea, wheat bread and water to the small quantities of milk first taken by the patients was productive of any satisfactory result. The cure never was complete when anything except milk was taken at dinner. Sometimes, on receiving a large allowance of milk—as for example, ten or twelve glasses daily—the invalid became worse, and it was necessary to begin the treatment anew. Constipation at the beginning is always of good augury. If it persist, relief will be obtained by the use of stewed prunes, roasted apples and mild aperients. The coming on of diarrhœa would indicate that the milk was too rich or was administered in too large a dose. Ordinary diarrhœa is sure to be cured by proper method in the milk treatment. If the patient be very thirsty, he may be allowed to drink water or Seltzer water, and, if he have a strong desire for food, he may be allowed, at the end of the second or third week, a little stale bread with salt, or a small piece of herring. At the dinner hour he may, as in the morning, take a small quantity of stale bread. Once a day, in place of pure milk, Dr. K. gives some muffin, made of milk and oatmeal. After continuing the milk treatment for five or six weeks, it may be modified by allowing, according to circumstances, milk only three times a day, and, once a week, a steak or chop. Dr. K. found raw meat to be the easiest of digestion.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

### MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 28.

The Money market was irregularly reported. At some houses the demand for Currency was less, while with others it was greater, than on yesterday. Taken in the aggregate, we judge it to be about the same. Several of the banks continue to receive daily remittances of Currency from the East, enabling them to meet all demands without being pinched. The offerings of mercantile paper for discount were again moderate, and customers in good standing experience no hesitancy in obtaining all the accommodation to which their accounts entitle them.

The offerings of New York funds were not so large, and the feeling in the market was firmer after Clearing House settlement. Round lots passed between banks at [illegible] discount. The counter rates were unchanged—[illegible] discount buying and [illegible] selling. Buffalo and Oswego bills are taken at [illegible] discount.

There was a firmer feeling in the Breadstuffs markets, and for some articles higher prices prevailed. Flour was more active and firm at yesterday's decline. Wheat was irregular and higher on Spring, but unchanged for Winter. Corn advanced [illegible] on No. 1, and [illegible] on No. 2. Oats were in good speculative and shipping demand—advancing [illegible]. Rye was 1c lower. Barley [illegible] better. Provisions quiet but firm at previous prices. Lake Freights firm and active. Whiskey inactive and nominally unchanged.

The recent rapid decline in Wheat must prove severe on country buyers, but with the daily extension of the region in which harvesting is finished, there is no probability of its causing any diminution of receipts. On the contrary, when the abundance of the present crop, together with the increase of the area of cultivation west of us since the last good Wheat crop in the region which finds its market in this city, is taken into consideration, there can be no doubt but our receipts must reach about twice their present volume. The same remarks apply to Milwaukee, which is also the market for a large and rapidly extending Wheat growing district.

Although the redemption of Compound Interest notes which were in the hands of the public outside of the National Banks, has relieved the Money market in New York temporarily so as to cause a rise in Seven-Thirty bonds of one-half per cent from the lowest point touched last week, yet it would be folly to base any calculations on an easy Money market this fall. As we showed some days ago, the Currency contraction for 1867 will be over eighty millions of dollars. We have got so used to large statements, that, perhaps, we don't fully realize the magnitude of such a contraction. It must, however, prove, in view of our larger crops both North and South, a more rapid contraction than is either comfortable or prudent, and it will be well for everyone to bear that fact in mind in their anticipated arrangements for the business of the next four months.

The Gold room was excited in consequence of the political complications at Washington, and the "bulls" ran up the price. The market opened at 141¾, advanced to 142[illegible], and closed at [illegible]. The following quotations were received by Boyd Bros., Gold Brokers:

[illegible]

Here the brokers advanced their views. [illegible]

[illegible]

—The New York Commercial Advertiser [illegible]

[illegible]

journals on Tuesday, and operate then. [illegible] the statement and the order of their creation. It is one of the many wonders in Wall street.

—The gold value of the import entries of foreign merchandise at New York since January 1, 1867, the [illegible] of the current calendar year, are officially (to August 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

[illegible]

Total since Jan. 1 [illegible]

Against same date 1866 [illegible]

Decrease since Jan. 1 [illegible]

—The currency value of the exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from New York, including foreign articles re-exported, since January 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to August 1 by months, and since semi-officially by weeks:

[illegible]

Total since January 1 [illegible]

Against same date last year [illegible]

Decrease since January 1 [illegible]

Gold, August 24, 1867 [illegible]

Gold, August 25, 1866 [illegible]

—The exports of gold and silver from New York have been as follows since January 1:

[illegible]

Total since January 1 [illegible]

Against same date 1866 [illegible]

Decrease since January 1 [illegible]

—The deliveries of California gold and silver at New York since January 1, are as follows:

[illegible]

Total since January 1 [illegible]

Against same date, 1866 [illegible]

Decrease since January 1 [illegible]

—The following table shows the exports of specie from the port of New York to foreign ports for sixteen years, from January 1 to August 24, 1867, and for the corresponding period in the other years:

[illegible]

—The following are the customs receipts in gold, and the interest paid on the public debt in gold, at the New York office of the United States Treasury, since January 1:

[illegible]

### New York Stock Market.

The following are the closing prices for cash, August 28, received by Joseph M. Lyons & Co.:

[illegible]

### COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 28.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

[illegible]

steady. Some grades of Teas have declined 5c. Coffees steady and firm. Sugars unchanged.

Linseed Oil was dull and 5c lower. Lard Oil steady. Carbon in light stock and firmly held.

Hides are dull with a very limited demand. Prices are weak, but we make no change for to-day.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, August 28—11 A. M.

OPENING.—Flour 10@15c lower, and heavy. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn, $1.10@1.12, and dull; receipts to-day, 70,000 bu. Oats steady and in fair demand. Provisions dull. Pork, $23.25.

LATER.

Flour lower at [illegible]. Wheat irregular; Amber easier; White better. No Spring offering. Corn firmer at $1.10@1.12½. Oats better but scarce at 77@[illegible]. Pork easier and salable at $23.10. Lard firm. Whiskey firm. Gold 141¾.

LATER.

Flour drooping at [illegible]. Spring Wheat nominal. Winter heavy. Corn quiet at $1.10@1.12. Oats quiet. Pork and Lard firm.

BUFFALO DOCK, August 28.

Corn sluggish; held at $1.00. Wheat, $1.80 asked, $1.75 bid. Oats nominal at 55c and firm. Receipts of Wheat, 37,000 bu; Corn, 130,000 bu; Oats, 210,000 bu. Freights firm at 11¾@12c for Corn to New York.

DAILY GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following is the inspection of Grain, as reported this day:

INSPECTED INTO STORE—WHEAT—1 car No. 2 White; 5 cars No. 2 Red; 1 car No 3 do; 18 cars No. 1 Spring; 191 cars No. 2 do; 16 cars No 3 do; 1 car Rejected do. CORN—18 cars No 1; 153 cars No. 2; [illegible] cars Rejected. OATS—[illegible] cars No. 1; 119 cars No. 2. RYE—24 cars No. 1; 14 cars No. 2. BARLEY—[illegible] cars No. 2; 9 cars Rejected.

INSPECTED OUT OF STORE—WHEAT—1,870 bu No. 1 Red; 2,794 bu No. 2 do; 1,353 bu No. 1 Spring; 41,782 bu No. 2 do; 3,783 bu No. 3 do. CORN—61,054 bu No. 1; 30,528 bu No. 2. OATS—36,365 bu No. 2; 16,431 bu No. 3. RYE—340 bu No. 1.

LATER.

At the afternoon Board in Exchange place the Grain markets were considerably excited—particularly Oats and Wheat, and prices were higher. No. 1 Corn was steady and firm at [illegible]. No. 2 was stronger and 1@1½c better, with sales at [illegible]—mostly at the inside figure. There was considerable inquiry for No. 2 Spring, principally by the "shorts," and prices were forced up to $1.61—an advance of 3c, but at the close there were no buyers over $1.60. Oats were excited and 1@2c higher, with large sales at 44@45c—closing firm at the inside figure. Mess Pork was inactive and nominally unchanged. There was considerable inquiry for Lard with sales of five or six hundred tierces on private terms, supposed to be 12¾c. Lake Freights were steady at 6c for Corn to Buffalo.

Beef Cattle were again dull and nominally lower, though no actual decline in prices was experienced. Sales were slow at a range of $3.50@5.75 for common to medium, and $6.00@7.00 for fair to choice grades. The market closes heavy, with a large number left over unsold.

The Hog market was more active, and a better feeling prevailed. There was a good demand for the better class of stock, and all desirable lots were readily closed out at full prices. Common grades were somewhat neglected. Sales were made at a range of $5.85@6.75 for common to choice; closing at $5.35@6.60 for common to good Hogs.

### Lake Superior Iron Trade.

The following will show the total receipts of iron ore and pig iron at Marquette by the Marquette & Ontonagon Railroad, from January 1st to August 15th, 1867; also the estimated shipments to Escanaba, and the estimated receipts for the remaining portion of the year:

[illegible]

These figures represent the entire business of the iron mines and furnaces of Marquette County.

The following named companies are engaged in [illegible]

[illegible]

### Receipts of Flour and Grain at Various Points.

The following shows the receipts of flour and grain to the cities named on Monday, August 26, those for Milwaukee being the 27th:

[illegible]

The great bulk of the flour receipts at Toledo, and Detroit are forwarded to the Eastern points, and is not handled in those cities.

### The Rice Crop of 1867.

[illegible]

### Stock of Grain in New York and Brooklyn Warehouses, August 26, 1867.

[illegible]

### CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 28, 1867.

The following are the receipts and shipments of Lumber, Shingles and Lath during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

The Lumber market to-day has been characterized by a moderate degree of activity. [illegible]

[illegible]

### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 28.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the past week, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yard Company:

[illegible]

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—There was more animation in the market today, and a firmer feeling obtained. Eastern advices were more cheering; and under a healthy shipping demand, all the best droves were readily taken up at full prices. Common grass fed Hogs are not sought after, and are mainly unsalable except at reduced rates. Sales were made at a range of [illegible] for stock Hogs to common grades; [illegible] for medium to fair, and $6.50@6.75 for good to choice Hogs. The market closed steady at [illegible] for common to good grades. Sales include the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

SHEEP—The market ruled quiet, and prices experienced no material change. There was some inquiry for good mutton grades to meet the wants of the local trade, but, aside from this there was no movement. Prices range at $2.00@4.50 for common to good Sheep.

### CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are made on the basis of [illegible], unless otherwise expressed.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 28, 1867.

FREIGHTS—RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The following are the [illegible] rates from Chicago to—

[illegible]

LAKE FREIGHTS—There was a moderately active demand for vessels and rates were [illegible]

[illegible]

OILS—Linseed Oil remains dull, and prices during yesterday and to-day receded to [illegible]

[illegible]

VEGETABLES—Sales, 11 brls Onions at $4.00@4.25; 75 doz Musk Melons at $1.50; 100 Watermelons at $14.00 per 100; 78 bxs Sweet Potatoes at [illegible]; 66 bus White at [illegible] $1.60; 2 brls Red at $3.25.

WOOD—The market is firmer, at $7.00@8.00 for Beech; $9.00@10.50 for Maple; and $11.00@12.00 for Hickory.

WOOL—Received, 74,700 lbs; shipped, 60,267 lbs. The market was again quiet, and quotations were without particular change. We repeat:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine Fleece, light and white | [illegible] |
| Fine Fleece, light but dingy | [illegible] |
| Fine Fleece, oily and heavy | [illegible] |
| Medium Fleece, light and white | [illegible] |
| Medium Fleece, fair condition | [illegible] |
| Coarse Fleece, light and white | [illegible] |
| Coarse Fleece, fair condition | [illegible] |

Unwashed Wools, one-third off above prices.

Tub Wools [illegible] more than fleece.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

### PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ........ August 28.

Stmr Sea Bird, Manitowoc, 5 brls fish and sundries.
Stmr Comet, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop East, Montreal, 11 brls liquor and sundries.
Prop Ottawa, Green Bay, 700 m shingles, 235 bags wheat.
Prop [illegible] Pasha, Muskegon.
Prop Du Chatte, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber.
Prop Lady Franklin, St. Joseph, 10 m lumber, 484 brls fish, 300 brls flour.
Prop [illegible], St. Joseph, 30 m lumber.
Prop Merchant, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop City of Detroit, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop St. Lawrence, Montreal, 38 cords wood.
Prop Acacia, Racine.
Prop Milton, Grand Haven, 82 m lumber, 72 cords wood.
Bark [illegible], Erie, 725 tons coal.
Brig [illegible] Gardner, Sturgeon Bay, 200 m lumber.
Schr [illegible], Red River, 35 m lumber, [illegible] m shingles, [illegible] timber.
Schr New Hampshire, Grand Haven, 65 m lath, 200 m pickets.
Schr Jupiter, South Haven, 12 cords wood.
Schr [illegible], Menominee, 90 m lumber.
Schr L. [illegible], Muskegon, 75 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Leo, Muskegon, 75 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr [illegible], Manistee, 145 m lumber.
Schr Gertrude, Charlotteville, 100 m heading.
Schr Gem, South Haven, 57 cords wood.
Schr R. Mott, Oconto, 132 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr Mary Morton, Escanaba, 150 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr J. C. Cochrane, Manistique, 225 m lumber.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Fashion, Pentwater, 2,428 railroad ties, 30 cords shingle bolts.
Schr Lumberman, Grand Haven, 140 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Schr Mary, St. Joseph, 61 cords wood.
Schr [illegible], Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 90 m lath.
Schr [illegible], St. Joseph, 40 cords wood.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 200 m lath.
Schr Union, Brown's Pier, 46 cords wood.
Schr [illegible], Spears' Pier, 70 cords wood.
Scow [illegible], South Haven, 51 cords bark.
Scow [illegible], South Haven, 50 cords wood.
Scow [illegible], [illegible] Cove, 60 cords wood.
Scow [illegible], Clusper's Pier, 45 cords wood, 1,000 railroad ties.
Scow [illegible], Kalamazoo, 90 m lumber.

CLEARED ........ August 28.

Stmr Sea Bird, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Comet, Muskegon, 25 brls liquors.
Prop Milton, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Lady Franklin, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Ottawa, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop [illegible], Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 20,700 bu oats, 600 brls flour and sundries.
Prop Empire State, Buffalo, 36,118 bu oats, 477 brls flour and sundries.
Prop Free State, Buffalo, 21,900 bu oats, 1,308 brls flour, 7,600 bu wheat, 125 tierces lard and sundries.
Prop Omar Pasha, Buffalo and Port Colborne, 12,023 bu wheat for Port Colborne, and 3,900 brls flour for Buffalo.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo.
Prop [illegible], Port Huron, 3,379 brls flour, 300 green hides and sundries.
Bark [illegible], Buffalo, 22,473 bu oats.
Bark Sweet Home, Buffalo, 20,870 bu corn.
Bark City of Milwaukee, Buffalo, 20,160 bu wheat.
Bark Courtland, Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Bark A. P. Nichols, Buffalo, 13,971 bu corn.
Bark L. M. Cotton, Buffalo, 12,961 bu wheat.
Bark Naomi, Buffalo, 19,500 bu corn.
Schr [illegible], Buffalo, 22,516 bu oats.
Schr E. Harmon, Buffalo, 17,280 bu corn.
Schr C. G. [illegible], Buffalo, 15,000 bu wheat.
Schr Bonnie Doon, Buffalo, 16,180 bu corn.
Schr Dick Somers, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn.
Schr Metropolis, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn.
Schr F. H. Barker, Oswego, 17,770 bu wheat.
Schr J. B. Penfield, Buffalo, 18,719 bu corn.
Schr Harvest Queen, Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Schr W. F. Allen, Buffalo, 14,835 bu wheat.
[illegible]

### Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, August 28—[illegible]

[illegible]

### Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

UP—Props Mohawk, Hunter, Fremo, Portsmouth; [illegible]
DOWN—Prop Acme; bark Arabia; schr Kimball.
WIND—Northwest.

### Miscellaneous.

CLEARED.—The substantially built propeller "New Era," Captain Hodges, which has been at this port for several days, receiving her finishing touches, departed last evening for Grand Haven on her first trip. She is owned by Gaven [illegible] and is engaged in the lumber trade between this port and Grand Haven.

DAMAGED.—The tug W. H. Wood had her cabin damaged yesterday to the extent of about $50, by coming in contact with the jibboom of the schooner Forter. The vessel's injuries were comparatively light.

IN DRY DOCK.—The schooner Coral is at Miller, Fredrickson & Barnes' dry dock, receiving a new counter. The schooner Walsalla is also at the latter dock.

The propeller St. Joseph and the tug Ida H. Allen are in Miller Bros.' dock—the former to have a new wheel. [illegible] The schooner Thomas Hood is undergoing light repairs at Doolittle & Olcott's yard.

FOR BUFFALO.—The new schooner Edwin Harvey, [illegible], with 17,500 bushels of [illegible]

NEW PROPELLER.—The "Acadia" is the name of a new propeller that made her first appearance [illegible] Tuesday night, [illegible] of merchandise, from Montreal. The Acadia is of the composite build [illegible]

[illegible]

---

## Special Notices.

**Dr. James,**

The celebrated Specialist in the treatment of Diseases of a Private nature—such as Syphilis, Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all Diseases of a CONTAGIOUS VENEREAL CHARACTER,—for 12 years at James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, and the last six years located in Chicago—can be consulted confidentially at his office and parlors, 91 and 93 RANDOLPH-ST. (cor. Dearborn, up stairs,) from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., or by letter. P. O. Box 696, Chicago, Ill. Female Difficulties and Irregularities treated with safety and success. Ten separate rooms; the best arranged office of the kind in the country. Consultations private and confidential. Send two red stamps for pamphlets on Spermatorrhœa and Syphilis.

**From an Eminent Chemist.**

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 9th, 1866.

I have made a chemical analysis of the preparation for the teeth known as "Sozodont," for Messrs. Hall & Ruckel, the object of the analysis being to ascertain whether it contains substances detrimental to the teeth or gums.

An impartial sample of the "Sozodont" was purchased by me, personally, from a leading drug house of this city, and carefully analyzed for acids and other corrosive or injurious ingredients likely to have a detrimental action on the teeth or gums, but nothing of an objectionable character was found in its composition.

JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist,
Late of Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co.

**Upham's Hair Gloss and Curling Fluid**

is the best hair dressing in the world. It imparts a beautiful gloss to the hair, keeps it in curl, promotes its growth, &c. Price, 50 cents a bottle.

Upham's Freckle and Pimple Banisher removes freckles, tan, sunburn, pimples on the face, softens the skin and beautifies the complexion. Price 75 cents.

Upham's Asthma Cure relieves the most violent paroxysms of Asthma in ten minutes, and effects a speedy cure. Price, $2 a package.

The Japanese Hair Stain colors the Whiskers and Moustache a beautiful black or brown. It consists of only one preparation. Color will not fade or wash out. Only 50 cents a box.

Sold by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake-st.; FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 24 Market-st., and all Druggists.

**Dr. Bigelow,**

Having the confidence of the public and the medical faculty at large, is the most reliable physician in the city for chronic, nervous and sexual diseases. Call at his office, 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe. Rooms separate. Consultations free. P. O. Box 134. His guide to health, published monthly, sent free to any address.

**Private Matters,**

In all Private matters go (or write) to Dr. CLARKE, 97 Clark-st. Both sexes consult him confidentially. Send stamp for circular on late invention for Married People. Female Pills $1 per box. Send stamp for book for victims of self-abuse. Address letters DR. CLARKE, No. 4 Larmon Block, Chicago.

**Private Consultations,**

Dr. L. SANGER, 89 Randolph-st. Treatment from 9 to 5. Special treatment in all diseases and difficulties of a private nature in male or female. Prize lecture and circular of importance to the married sent to any address for 50 cents. Female remedies are certain in all cases. Correspondence attended and strictly private. Enclose stamp and address P. O. Box 393.

**Astrology**

Your Future Prospects in Life are surely revealed by Dr. Raphael. Call on him, and know your Destiny! 213 East Madison-st., up stairs. Consultation, Two Dollars. Send four 3-cent stamps for his GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE. His circular about winning the affection of the opposite sex and a happy marriage, will be sent gratis.

## White Lead.

OLDEST
WHITE LEAD
And Oil Establishment in the Mississippi Valley.

THE COLLIER WHITE LEAD & OIL COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
INCORPORATED 1851.

CHARLES E. VICKERS, Secretary.
THOMAS RICHESON, President.

COLLIER CO.'S MANUFACTURES
FOR SALE BY
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER,
BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK,
J. H. REED & CO.,
And all Wholesale Druggists.

## General Notices.

THE GRANDEST
FESTIVAL AND BALL
Of the season, will be given at the Wabash-av. Rink on Thursday, the 29th inst.
Light Guard Band in attendance.
Tickets $1.50 a couple.

GOURLAY BROS.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
27 BARCLAY-ST.,
(Near Church-st.) NEW YORK.
N. B.—Price Lists sent on application.

## Proposals.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, until 12 o'clock on October 12th, 1867, for the construction of a stone Court House at Winterset, Iowa. Plan, specifications and terms can be seen at the Clerk's Office, in Winterset, Iowa, from and after September 14th, 1867.

Contractors will be required to give bond with approved security, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract.

Proposals must be addressed to the "Court House Building Committee," and no proposal will be accepted unless the party offering it shall furnish satisfactory evidence to the Committee, that he has the necessary skill and ability to perform the work. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

THOS. W. STILES,
Chairman of the Building Committee.

## Bankers.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, and
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travellers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, Commercial Credits.

## Educational.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of over 50 years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

## Hair Dye.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous; the only Perfect Dye. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints, but true to nature. Genuine signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, 81 Barclay-st., New York.

## Lottery.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.

Conducted by the Spanish Government.

$384,000 in Gold drawn every 17 days. Prizes cashed and information furnished.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

## Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD—COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Clinton Passenger | *8:15 a. m. | *7:00 p. m. |
| Pacific Fast Line | *10:45 a. m. | *7:00 p. m. |
| Pacific Night Express | †11:00 p. m. | †5:15 a. m. |
| Dixon Passenger | *4:00 p. m. | 11:10 a. m. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

[illegible]

## Medical.

A great many side hits

Are being made at the Plantation Bitters, by a score or two of disinterested friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It's all of no use. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that's what's the matter." They are in same sized bottle, and made just as they were at first, as will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.

The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The Recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, merchants, and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, etc., will find immediate and permanent relief in these Bitters. But above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers.

They are sold by all respectable merchants. See that each bottle has our private United States stamp over the cork and steel plate side label.

Beware of refilled bottles. See that the stamp has not been tampered with. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon is a swindler and impostor, and should be immediately reported to us.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
21 Park Row, N. Y.

Cheap Soap! Good Soap!

NATRONA REFINED SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE. Two cents a pound for superior Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Soft Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soap. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. Is a new Concentrated Lye, for making Soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of Aluminate of Soda, which, when mixed with Refuse Fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 12 lbs of good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full receipts with each box.

Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing forty-eight boxes, at a liberal discount, of the wholesale grocers and druggists, in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of

CLIFFORD PEMBERTON,
General Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## Ocean Steamers.

LONDON AND NEW YORK
STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest $110, $75 and $30, currency.

Excursion Tickets at reduced rates, available for six months.

Wm. Penn, Capt. Billings, from New York Aug. 31st.
Atalanta, Capt. Pitcham, from New York Sept. 14th.
Baltona, Capt. Dixon, from New York Sept. 28th.
Cella, Capt. Gleadell, from New York Oct. 12th.

The elegant British iron steamship Wm. Penn will leave Pier No. 3, North River, New York, for London, calling at Brest, on Saturday, August 31st, at 12 m. [illegible]

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway, New York, or to JAS. WARRACK, 31 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

For freight apply at 54 South-st., N. Y. to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
Via Panama Railroad.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

Aug. 31—ARIZONA, Capt. Maury, connecting with [illegible]
Sept. 11—[illegible], Capt. A. G. Gray, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. [illegible].
Sept. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. C. P. Seabury, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. Lapidge.

[illegible]

Departure of 21st September will connect closely with steamer CHINA, from San Francisco, October 15th for Yokohama and Hong Kong; and at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

100 pounds of baggage allowed each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New York.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

Or at the General Western Agency, 31 Dearborn-st., Chicago. JAMES WARRACK, Agent.

NEW YORK AND BREMEN STEAMSHIP LINE,
CARRYING U. S. MAIL,
FROM NEW YORK, July 14
And every second Saturday thereafter.

RATES IN GOLD TO BREMEN, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, [illegible]

[illegible]

To Paris or London $5; to Hamburg $5 extra.

For freight, cabin, and passage apply in New York to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway, and in Chicago at 31 Dearborn-st., where cabin plans can be seen and berths secured.

J. WARRACK, Agent,
31 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

## Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE
OF
STEAM MILL & DISTILLERY
AND
OTHER PROPERTY.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 3D DIST. IOWA, [illegible]

In compliance with instructions received from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, I shall, on

Wednesday, the 11th day of September, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M.,

Of said day, at the City of Lyons, in the State of Iowa, sell at Public Auction, the following described Real Estate, situated in the County of Clinton, and State of Iowa, to wit:

[illegible]

"BUCHANNAN STEAM MILL AND DISTILLERY."

[illegible]

Also, the following other personal property, to wit:

[illegible]

The right to stop this sale at any time is reserved by the Government.

TERMS CASH.

JAMES ARMSTRONG,
Collector 3d District of Iowa.

## Watches.

Superior Imitation
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.
"The Oroide Watch Factory."

[illegible]

C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
35 & 44 Nassau-st., New York.

## Scales.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
226 & 228 Lake-st., Chicago.

## Hotels.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON.

[illegible]

## Medical.

WHY HAS

"SOZODONT"

BECOME THE

STAPLE DENTIFRICE

OF AMERICA?

Simply because it is impossible to use it even for a week without perceiving its hygienic effect upon the teeth, the gums and the breath.

Read the proofs of its great efficacy. "SOZODONT" is as harmless as WATER.

[From one of the first Chemists of the country.]

499 BROADWAY, July 9, 1866.

I have made a chemical analysis of the preparation for the teeth styled "SOZODONT," for Messrs. Hall & Ruckel, the object of the analysis being to ascertain whether it contained substances detrimental to the teeth or gums. An impartial sample of the "SOZODONT" was purchased by me, personally, from a leading drug house of this city, and carefully analyzed for acids and corrosive or injurious ingredients likely to have a detrimental action on the teeth or gums, but nothing of an objectionable character was found in its composition.

JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.,
Late of Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co.,
Analytical Chemists.

Read the testimony of a few of the many Eminent Clergymen and their Families of New York City, who, having used the SOZODONT for a long time past, are convinced of its excellent and invaluable qualities, give it their cordial commendation:

Rev. THOMAS DEWITT, Pastor Collegiate Ref. Dutch Church, Lafayette Place.
Rev. J. W. ALEXANDER, D. D., Presbyterian Church, Fifth-av.
Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, M. E., City Missionary.
Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector St. Thomas' Church, Broadway.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., Pastor Fourth Universalist Church, Broadway.
Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., Rector St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette Place.
Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., Pastor Church of Messiah, Broadway.
Rev. D. M. ADAMS, M. E. Church, Duane-st.
Rev. HEMAN BANGS, late Pastor Centenary M. E. Church, Brooklyn.
Rev. W. S. MIKELS, Pastor Baptist Church, Sixteenth-st.
Rev. GEORGE POTTS, D. D., Pastor Presbyterian Church, University Place.
Rev. R. E. RANKIN, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Forty-second-st.
Rev. T. E. VERMILYE, D. D., Pastor of Col. Dutch Reformed, Lafayette Place.

[From G. F. J. Colburn, Doctor of Dental Surgery, New York.]

"The Popular Dentifrice known as "SOZODONT," besides being a very pleasant addition to the toilet, contains ingredients that, if used according to the directions, will prove of the greatest utility to the health of the mouth and teeth."

[From Hon. Ex-Gov. Pennington, Newark, N. J., late Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington.]

"I have used, as a cleanser of the teeth, a preparation called SOZODONT, and have found it very beneficial. It has a good effect upon the teeth, and purifies the breath. The character of Mr. Van Buskirk, as a chemist, is a guarantee of merit in all articles bearing his name."

[From Mr. J. R. Dillingham, Dentist, [illegible]]

"Having used, personally, and in my practice, for some time past, the Dentifrice called SOZODONT, I find it the best preparation I have yet seen for hardening the gums and cleansing and preserving the teeth. It gives to the mouth a pleasant, [illegible] correcting any disagreeable odors arising from decayed teeth, which I have been unable to obtain in any other preparation. It is an elegant toilet article, and well worthy the encomiums it has received."

[From Mr. C. B. Thurston, Dentist, Newark, N. J.]

"I most cheerfully bear testimony to the unrivalled excellence of SOZODONT FOR THE TEETH. During my practice in Dentistry for a number of years past, I have not only used it personally, but have recommended its use to my customers, as being the most efficacious, as well as delicious, dentifrice in use, and well calculated as a preservative for the teeth."

[From Alexander N. Dougherty, M. D., late one of the Medical Directors U. S. A., Newark, N. J.]

"Having been made acquainted with the composition of the preparation known as SOZODONT, I have, for some time past, permitted its use in my family, where it has given entire satisfaction. It is an elegant toilet article, well worthy of the encomiums it has received."

[From Mr. A. T. Johnson, Dentist, Lowell, Mass.]

"DEAR SIR: Two years since, a friend of mine from New York sent me a bottle of your dentifrice, very properly called SOZODONT, with the request that I should give it a trial. I did so, and was convinced it was destined to take the place of all preparations for the teeth. I have been engaged in the practice of Dentistry for the past seventeen (17) years, and during that time [illegible] to the public, I must say that, from personal experience, the SOZODONT bears off the palm. For my own use, I would not be without it for any consideration."

[From James Hairs, M. D., 35 Clinton Place, New York.]

"DEAR SIR: For some time past I have been making use of your SOZODONT. At the time I began to use it, my gums were very tender and painful to the touch, and had been so for a considerable length of time. After using the SOZODONT a few times, they were entirely relieved, and have remained so ever since. I consider the SOZODONT the most convenient, efficient, satisfactory, and pleasant dentifrice in use—indispensable to all well regulated toilets.

Yours, etc., most respectfully."

See Testimony in Treatise on Popular Dentistry, and be Convinced.

ENDORSED BY EMINENT

DENTISTS,
CHEMISTS,
PHYSICIANS,
MINISTERS,
LITERARY MEN,
MERCHANTS,
BANKERS, &c.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF OUR
Invaluable Preparation for the Teeth,
"SOZODONT,"

Has brought out many villainous imitations put forth by unprincipled venders, while they try to palm off the [illegible] at least one hundred per cent, while the profit on the

"SOZODONT"

is very small, owing to the very expensive materials used in its composition.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the country.

Be aware of Imitations. [illegible]

HALL & RUCKEL,
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1867.

# THE CITY.

**INDIAN PONIES.**—A choice selection of Indian ponies will be for sale to-day and during the remainder of the week at Parmelee's stables, immediately in the rear of the Ulrich House, corner of State and Twenty-second streets.

**ORIENTAL HAIR RENEWER.**—Gray heads are rapidly disappearing—a fact which is by many attributed to the other fact that the Oriental Hair Renewer has come into general use. It keeps the hair soft and glossy, and restores gray hair to its natural color. It is sold at all the drug stores.

**Y. M. C. A.**—The new rooms of the Association, at No. 149 Madison street, will be opened to the public on Monday evening. The employes of Field, Leiter & Co., to the number of one hundred and two, joined the Association last week.

**COUNTRY EXCURSIONISTS.**—A monster excursion to Chicago has been organized by the people of Ottawa and other towns along the line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railway, to take place on Wednesday, September 11th. The profits of the excursion will be devoted toward furnishing the new church at Marseilles.

**CHURCH SOCIABLE.**—The sociable of the Indiana Avenue Baptist Church will be held this evening, at the residence of Dr. J. Ward Ellis, No. 89 Van Buren street. Ice cream and other refreshments will be sold, the proceeds to be used in completing the outfit of the house of worship. All are invited.

**EVADING THE LAW.**—Frederick Seeman, a cigar and tobacco dealer doing business at the corner of Jefferson and Maxwell streets, was arraigned before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday afternoon, on the charge of vending cigars without license. He was bound over for trial in the sum of $500, in default of which he was sent to jail.

**REWARD PAID.**—The reward of $300 offered by seven citizens for the recovery of the body of the late General Robert A. Gilmore was yesterday paid to Noah M. Stone, the sailor who found the body. Of the amount $300 was raised in the Government offices, and General Mann and General Wallace became responsible for the remaining $100.

**FIRE.**—The alarm sounded from box No. 141 at one o'clock this morning was caused by the burning of a shed situated on an alley between White and Whiting and Franklin and Market streets. It was entirely consumed. The property belonged to a butcher named Charles Varnicke, doing business at No. 287 North Market street. The loss was trifling.

**EXAMINATION OF FEMALE TEACHERS.**—There will be an examination of female teachers at the office of the Board of Education, No. 76 LaSalle street, on Friday, the 30th day of August, commencing punctually at nine o'clock a. m.

Teachers who have had successful experience in schools similar to our own will be preferred, but not to the exclusion of others.

**STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.**—Detective Simpson recovered a valuable coat and vest yesterday, on Wells street, where they had been pawned for a mere trifle. The garments bear the name of "L. Perkins." They are now and may be identified by the owner at the Central Police Station.

An owner is also wanted for an open-faced gold watch, English lever, with neck chain attached, recently recovered by Detective Kelley.

**FRUIT FARMS.**—A good chance for investment is offered to those desiring to engage in the fruit business, which has been a very profitable one this season. Attention is called to the advertisement in another column offering for sale a fine fruit farm of fifty acres, in Benton Harbor, Mich., near St. Joseph, and several other farms of from five to fifty acres in the same vicinity. Applications may be made to John Beavis, Son & Co., No. 286 South Water street.

**ALL THE WEST.**—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Barber's great Historical and Geographical Work—"All the West," depicting and describing the whole country west of the Alleghanies, by States and Territories. The work is crammed full of information, historical and statistic, and will be found to contain everything generally required to be known about all westward of the Atlantic range of States. The book is well printed in 788 octavo pages, and has 260 fine engravings.

**THE NEW PAVEMENT.**—The new style of pavement now being put down extensively in the city appears to give general satisfaction, and is by many considered superior to any other now in use. Parties desiring to examine the pavement may do so by calling at No. 712 Michigan avenue, or at Mr. O. G. Kline's, No. 498 Michigan avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, where samples can be seen. Information will also be furnished by A. Hoyt, No. 182 Randolph street.

**SHOOTING AT A BURGLAR.**—Early this morning a burglar attempted to enter a residence situated on Indiana near State street. Before his purpose was effected, however, he was detected by a male occupant of the dwelling, and the burglar finding that his presence was known, fled from the scene. The gentleman of the house made all speed after him, but had only the satisfaction of sending four bullets in the direction of his flight, before he disappeared entirely from view. It is not known whether any of the shots took effect in the carcass of the scoundrel.

**OPENING OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**—The fall term of the public schools will open Monday, September 2. All pupils in attendance upon the last day of last term will be received on Monday morning. All applicants who were waiting for places last term will be received if possible at the same time, in the order of their application. No seats will be reserved beyond Monday noon. All who desire to secure the enrolment of their children for the first time, will present them at the school buildings on Saturday, August 31, between the hours of 10 and 12 a. m., or 2 and 4 p. m., that they may be examined and assigned.

**COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY.**—A man was arrested on Tuesday evening by Detectives Ellis and Dixon for attempting to pass a counterfeit note for $20, purporting to be an issue of the First National Bank of Indianapolis. As it is reported that a flood of these and similar counterfeits on other banks is circulating in the city, the following description is given of the note in question: In the upper right hand corner it is marked "A, 828,607," and in lower left hand corner "A 2,128." It bears the names of W. H. Wolfinger, as Cashier, and W. H English, as President, and is dated November 1, 1865. The paper is good, but the engraving is very inferior and much blurred.

**A GENERAL REMEMBRANCE.**—Ironmongers and blacksmiths are reminded that Daniel Scott & Co. sell this day at 10 a. m., Griffin's best English horse shoe nails. Liquor dealers are reminded that Daniel Scott & Co. sell this day at 10 a. m., fine French Otard and Central Vineyard brandies and other liquors, cigars and tobacco. Grocers, that Daniel Scott & Co. sell groceries, teas, &c. Furniture dealers, and the public generally, that Daniel Scott & Co. sell a large quantity of new and second hand bedroom and parlor suites, carpets, &c. And ladies, that Daniel Scott & Co. sell a beautiful assortment of French china cups and saucers, vases, Bohemian glass, &c.

**MR. WENTWORTH'S LAND SALES.**—Although it is but a few days since we announced the intention of Mr. Wentworth to sell his South Side property, the proceeds of his sales have now reached two hundred thousand dollars, and the lots appear to have all gone thus far to persons desirous of occupying them for first-class private residences. Several of our wealthiest citizens have secured one hundred and fifty feet, many have secured one hundred, and very few less than fifty. Besides widening the avenue to one hundred feet, he has given his lots increased depth. His title is of the very shortest kind, and he gives a long credit. His office is at No. 45 LaSalle street.

**THE GOLDEN T STORES.**—Housekeepers anxious to know where they can practice genuine economy, by purchasing the best goods at the lowest possible prices, are recommended to try the Golden T Stores, kept by Mr. Thomas Mason, at No. 206 Randolph street, near the Metropolitan Hotel, and at 198 West Randolph street, near the corner of Halsted. They will there find one of the most complete assortments of general groceries to be found in the city, and at prices which challenge competition, a price list being always obtainable on the counters. He makes a specialty of teas, flour and butter, all of which will be found reliable and up to the A No. 1 of excellence. [illegible]

# IMPORTANT REAL ESTATE DECISION.

## A Nominal Payment on Property no Security to the Buyer in Case of Judgment Against the Seller.

## Reversal of a Decision in the State Supreme Court.

Judge Drummond, of the United States Supreme Court, delivered, a few days since, judgment in the case of Thomas B. O'Neal vs. The Wabash Avenue Baptist Church. The case is fully explained by the following opinion of the Judge:

"This is an action for the recovery of a lot in Chicago, a part of the southwest quarter of section 22, township 39 north, of range 14 east of the third principal meridian, commencing at a point 330 feet south of the northeast corner of lot 6, of block 4, of Clark's Addition to Chicago, thence south 68 feet to Eighteenth street, west 231 feet, and thence north 68 feet—the property being the lot on the southeast corner of Wabash avenue and Eighteenth street.

The title was admitted to be in Stephen Bronson, Jr., on the 15th day of June, 1852. On that day Bronson made a contract with the plaintiff by which he agreed to sell him the lot on certain terms and conditions, for money to be paid by instalments in the future. That contract was recorded on the same day that it was made. Bronson conveyed the land to the plaintiff in 1855 or 1856, there being two deeds, in point of fact, made.

This was the title of the plaintiff.

On the part of the defendant it appears that Bronson made a mortgage of the land on the 26th day of July, 1851, to David L. Sayer, the interest on the land at that time being an undivided interest, namely, one-fourth, the description being "one-fourth of forty-nine and ninety-one-hundredth acres," and the land in controversy being a part of the land described in the mortgage. This mortgage was assigned and foreclosed, and there were various conveyances made by parties claiming under the mortgage, which it is unnecessary in the view that is taken of the case for the Court to consider, because the stipulation as stated to the Court, by counsel, fixes the title in Bronson, as of a particular time.

At the time Bronson made the contract with the plaintiff there was only a nominal sum paid in money, namely, $12.50; a note for $200 payable in ninety days; $280.80 to be paid on the 15th day of June, 1853, and the same sum on the 15th of June, 1854, and the 15th of June, 1855, and the contract provided that if default was made in any one of the payments as therein mentioned, the whole thing was forfeited, time becoming the essence of the contract, by its terms. None of the money was paid according to the terms of the contract. A judgment was recovered against Bronson in the Circuit Court of Cook County on the 14th day of June, 1855. At that time Bronson was the owner of the legal title, and all that could be said of the title of the plaintiff was, that under his contract he had an equity which could be enforced before the proper tribunal. Under this judgment an execution issued. The property was sold and a deed was made by the Sheriff, under which the defendant claims.

All this proceeding took place prior to the execution of the deeds by Bronson, under which the plaintiff claims, and the question is, where was the legal title at the time of the commencement of the suit?

The action was brought in consequence of a decision of the Supreme Court of this State, reported in the XXIV. Illinois, p. 15 of Snapp vs. Pierce, and if that decision is correct and binding upon this Court it may be said to rule this case.

In that case Patton executed a bond for a deed to Pierce (which was duly recorded), on the 4th of April, 1836. Afterward Patton mortgaged the same premises to another party, and the mortgage was foreclosed.

The case does not state when the mortgage was executed, but only when it was recorded. Prior, however, to the recording of the mortgage, Patton executed a deed to Pierce, which was recorded after the mortgage was recorded. The question, therefore, before the Court in said case was as to the effect of this deed from Patton to Pierce, and the Court say that if it was executed in pursuance and in satisfaction of the bond for the deed of Patton to Pierce, then the deed related back to the date of the bond and conveyed the title as it stood at the time the bond was recorded. That is to say it necessarily cut off all equities that existed between the date of the execution of the bond and the date of the deed.

It is claimed that such is the effect of the deed of Bronson to the plaintiff in this case, that being made in pursuance of the contract of 1852, it puts an end to the judgment which was obtained against Bronson in 1855.

I confess that there seems to me to be a misapprehension of the effect of the recording laws by the Supreme Court in the case of Snapp against Pierce. It is true that where a man makes a contract with the owner of a tract of land by which, in consequence of certain payments to be made to the owner in the future, a deed is to be made after the payment and the contract is recorded, that nothing which the owner can do subsequently can deprive the vendee of his rights under the contract when he has complied with its terms.

I do not understand that the effect of the recording law is anything more than to compel the consummation of the title under the contract, when its terms have been complied with. It seems to me that under such circumstances, where there is a contract of sale made and only a small part of the purchase money paid, and a judgment is afterwards obtained against the owner of the land, that that judgment binds his interest, whatever it may be, and it is subject to sale under that judgment. It seems to me that it is a doctrine attended with very serious consequences to hold that under such circumstances, when a deed is made by the vender to the vendee, it relates back so as to cut off all equities which may have intervened in the meantime, and of which equities it may be that the whole world would be obliged to take notice.

In this case, the contract under which the plaintiff claimed was a stringent one in its terms. Time was made of the essence of the contract in the payment of the money. That money was not paid, and in point of fact never has been, although there is some evidence tending to show that there was an offer to pay it at one time, and the money was placed in the hands of an agent, which money was, however, subsequently withdrawn by the plaintiff from the hands of the agent.

It seems to me the only safe course to pursue is to leave a court of equity to deal with the equities which there may be in such a case and which may exist in this case. It is impossible of course to say what may become, for instance, of notes or bills given for the payment of money under such a contract as this—whether they are held by the original party who made the contract, or transferred to a third person for value. It is easy to perceive that circumstances may exist where it may be of the utmost consequence that the rights and equities of parties in possession of such evidences of debt should be protected.

I cannot, therefore, give my assent to the application of the case of Snapp vs. Pierce to the facts of this case. Indeed, it seems to me that the principle there stated, to the extent to which the language of the opinion would seem to carry it, cannot be sustained. Without therefore deciding many of the questions which were argued in this case and which are, undoubtedly, of considerable interest and importance, I find the issue for the defendant on the ground that the legal title was not in the plaintiff. At the time that Bronson made the deeds of 1855 and 1856 his title was gone: he had no title to convey and I do not think that those deeds related back to the contract of 1852, so as to put an end to everything that had been done in relation to the land between the date of the contract and the date of the deeds, for the reasons that have already been stated.

# ATTEMPTED INFANTICIDE AND SUICIDE.

## A Poor Woman Throws Herself and Child from a Railroad Train.

## Singular Escape from Death.

A remarkable attempt at infanticide and suicide was reported in this city yesterday by the passengers on the express train from Cincinnati via the Great Eastern Railroad. A number of German emigrants were on board the train on their way to the West, and among them was a woman with three children, one of whom was an infant about eight months old. At Cincinnati she received intelligence of the death of her husband, which threw her into a very desponding state of mind. To her relatives, who accompanied her on the journey, from some inexplicable cause, treated the poor woman very brutally, it is said, having on one occasion struck her in the face and blackened both her eyes. She became half distracted with grief at the loss of her husband, and the ill usage to which she was subjected. When the train arrived at North Judson, seventy-seven miles from this city, the woman seized her infant and threw it out of the window, the train running at the rate of twenty miles an hour. A moment afterwards she herself jumped out of the window, headforemost. The passengers at once gave the alarm, and the train was stopped. The conductor, Mr. G. B. Sargent, proceeded back on the track until he found her. She had alighted on a soft sandy spot, and, with the exception of some bruises on the face, appeared to be very little hurt by the fall. The child was not found at first, [illegible] of the passengers [illegible] The train proceeded to the station and one of the trackmen was despatched in search of the child. He found the infant not far from the spot where the mother had fallen. Strange to say, it too was alive and not very seriously injured. The woman and the child were both left at Judson Station, and yesterday morning they were brought to this city, from which they will be sent to their destination.

# TROTTING.

## A Race Under Saddle at the Dexter Park Yesterday.

A saddle race for a purse of one hundred dollars was announced to come off on the Dexter Driving Park yesterday afternoon, but in consequence of not having been sufficiently advertised there was but a small attendance. The weather was very fine, the afternoon being one of the pleasantest of the season, clear without being hot, and mild [illegible]. The track was in excellent condition [illegible] The entries for the race were four. They were as follows:

J. J. Brady named br. g. "Handy Andy." George C. Hall entered ch. m. "Rosa Bonheur." James Gallagher entered ch. m. "Little Maria." A. Doty entered br. g. "Brown Bill." In the selling of pools, which were all at low figures, the order of favoritism was generally as above given, the figures standing $10, $6, $5 [illegible] Little Rosa took the lead in the pools [illegible]

[illegible]

*First Heat.*—Rosa Bonheur took the pole, Handy Andy second, Brown Bill third, and Little Maria the outside. They got off at the first score [illegible]

[illegible]

down a great portion of the home stretch. The last hundred yards was travelled at a killing pace. Little Maria had fallen behind, but she put her best foot forward and passed under the string a length ahead of Handy Andy; Rosa third, and Brown Bill in the rear of distance. No official time was kept owing to an accident to the timekeeper, but the time was stated to be 2:49¼.

Betting was now very lively. In the few pools sold, Little Maria stood at $10 to Bill's $1, and the others $3 each.

*Third Heat.*—After two or three false starts the four got away together in the following close order: Maria, Rosa, Handy, Dick. This order was preserved for the first third of a mile, but the distances widened materially, there being at least twenty-five lengths between the two ends of the string, and Little Maria leading by a dozen lengths. Once past the quarter Rosa put on her seven-leagued boots, and was soon neck and neck with Maria, who did not like the collaring process, and at last broke up with the effort to sustain it, and fell behind two lengths by the time the home stretch was reached, with Handy close in her rear. The spurt down the home stretch was a hotly-contested one, the three being abreast to the distance pole. Then Rosa shot ahead, the other two maintaining the even tenor of their way. Rosa Bonheur won the heat by five lengths, Maria and Handy making a dead heat of it for the second place. Brown Bill was distanced. Time—2:43¾.

Pools were now easy. Rosa veered into the first place, with Maria a good second, and Handy Andy nowhere. Investors were exceedingly chary of laying a dollar on his head in a pool of ten, and bets fell to [illegible] and alone.

*Fourth Heat.*—The stallion took the lead, with Maria a good second, and Rosa well in the rear. This position was kept unchanged to the half mile, but with a gradual lengthening out, bringing a clear couple of lengths to each interval. Then Maria gathered her forces, and passed the stallion, who soon after was lapped by Rosa and forced into the third place. Rosa pressed hard for the advance, but went off her feet and fell behind, and Maria also breaking, Handy Andy went ahead and gave hope to his backers that he would win the heat. On the home-stretch, however, the pace was too strong for him, and the race lay between the two mares, who each did their best, trotting squarely and evenly down the track to the string. Maria was unequal to the task, and lost ground at the close, letting Rosa Bonheur come in the winner of the heat and race by four lengths. Time—2:44, 2:46¾, and 2:43½.

The following is a

*Summary.*—Dexter Park, trot to saddle, for a purse of $100, best 3 in 5.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. J. Brady names br. g. Handy Andy | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| G. C. Hall names ch. m. Rosa Bonheur | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| J. Gallagher names ch. m. Little Maria | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| A. Doty names br. g. Brown Bill | 4 | 4 | dis. | |

Time—2:48; 2:49¼, 2:46¾, and 2:43½.

The famous "Dexter" arrived on the track yesterday afternoon. Brown George and Cunning Kate came on the previous day. All are entered to compete during the first week of September, which will be the last week of Dexter on the turf.

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

## Bankruptcy—Slander—Divorce.

## Marine Cases—Jurisdiction of the United States and State Courts.

## Transfers of Real Estate.

The business in the several Courts in this county yesterday was peculiarly dull. It was as follows:

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The proceedings in Bankruptcy were

109. John H. Morrill, of Rockford. Petition filed and order of reference.

110. Charles O. Parmelee, of Rockford. Same proceedings.

Lewis M. Brunett. Adjudication of bankruptcy. Warrant returnable September 30, at 10 o'clock.

Thomas Middleton, of Geneva, Kane County. Amendment to schedule filed.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The new suits in this Court were as follows:

22,127. Joseph Fischer vs. Augustus Swanson. Trespass. Damages laid at $10,000. The plaintiff claims to have been arrested wrongfully, while he was suffering by reason of a dislocation of the right arm.

22,128. Henry Schoellkopf vs. Friedrich Amts. Action on the case. *Capias* issued. The action is brought to recover for an alleged defamation of character by an accusation of forgery.

22,129. Charles B. Kruger vs. Dorothea Kruger. Bill for divorce. The complainant alleges that he married his present wife, she being named Zimmerman, *alias* Waspe, in this city on the 26th day of December, 1864, and lived with her until the 24th day of November, 1866, when he learned that she was the lawful wife of one John Waspe, a resident of the Kingdom of Germany, who was then living. He charges the bigamy against her, states that he has resided in this State five years, and that they have no living children.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The new suits in this Court were of:

18,960. Joel Bigelow vs. James McGinley. *Capias* issued in aid of an action on the case. This is the action running parallel with the case No. 18,959 reported yesterday. In this the plaintiff proposes to sue for a false arrest and imprisonment.

18,961. Alexander White vs. Robert Elliott. Covenant broken. Damages, $500.

18,962. Benjamin W. Thomas et al. vs. William Pacth and Adam Dietz. Assumpsit. Damages, $700.

18,963. Leopold, Kuh & Co. vs. William Duller & Co., of Philadelphia. Garnishment against John V. Farwell & Co. Indebtedness sworn at $350. Writ of attachment issued as against non-residents.

18,964. John Commisky vs. Charles S. & James B. Dale. Assumpsit. Damages, $5,000.

18,965. James McKenna vs. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company. Assumpsit. Damages, $500.

RECORDER'S COURT.

This Court was in session yesterday so far as to receive from the grand jury twenty bills of indictment.

MARINE CASES.

We are indebted to George Willey, Esq., of the firm of Willey & Cary, of Cleveland, Ohio, for the following article, which will be found valuable and interesting to the profession and to the commercial public:

"The Courts and the profession in our lake cities have been unsettled and thrown into great uncertainty by reason of two late decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States involving questions of the relative jurisdiction of the Federal and State Courts in vessel matters.

"At one time, when only an imperfect report of the case had reached us, it was supposed that the State Court jurisdiction, under what are commonly known as the water craft laws, had been virtually abolished. But an examination of the decisions as now reported in full, (*The Moses Taylor*, 4 Wallace 411, and *The Hine vs. Trevor*, *idem* 555,) leads to an entirely different conclusion. And that while it is true that on the seaboard, and on rivers navigable on the sea, the Admiralty jurisdiction in matters of a maritime nature is held to be exclusive, so that proceedings *in rem* in the State Courts are no longer possible, yet that on the lakes and navigable waters connecting them, the jurisdiction of the State Courts remains as before, while the Admiralty jurisdiction of the District Courts has been abridged, if anything, by these decisions.

"But before commenting on these cases, and upon the conclusions to be drawn from them, it might be well to recur to the fact that there have been two questions constantly mooted for years past before both State and Federal Courts, in connection with this subject: *First*, Whether the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts in all matters of maritime tort or contract was not absolutely exclusive. *Second*, Whether the jurisdiction of the District Courts upon our lakes was to be governed by the act of Congress of 1845, or might claim the broader jurisdiction conferred upon the District Courts of the seaboard, by the act of 1789. Upon the first of these questions there has been a constant conflict between the decisions of the State and Federal Courts. By far the ablest reported decision maintaining the concurrent jurisdiction of the State Courts, was pronounced in 1853 by Judge Ranney in the Supreme Court of Ohio, in Keating vs. Spink, 3 Ohio R. N. S. 105. Upon the second proposition there has been a like diversity of opinion—the Federal Courts upon our lakes almost uniformly holding that they might refer for their jurisdiction to the act of 1789, and that the references made by the Supreme Court of the United States to the act of 1845, as the origin and source of their jurisdiction as found in the Genesee Chief case, 12 Howard, 443, and in some later cases, were but ill-considered *dicta*, and not to be regarded. The two decisions above referred to seem to settle both these questions for the present and substantially as follows:

"*First*, That on the seaboard and on waters navigable therefrom, as described in the act of 1789, the jurisdiction of the District Courts of the United States is absolutely exclusive in all maritime cases, and that in such cases it was not allowable for State Courts to issue process *in rem*. The common law remedies *in personam*, expressly reserved [illegible] that act, and proceedings *in rem* in matters which would not be within the jurisdiction, as practically exercised, of the Admiralty Courts, are not affected by these decisions. But,

"*Second*, That on our chain of Western and Northwestern Lakes, and their connecting waters, the jurisdiction of the Courts in Admiralty is governed by the act of 1845, which reserves to the State courts, not only all common law remedies *in personam*, but any concurrent remedy which may be given by the State laws. And that, both under these decisions, the usual remedies under the Water Craft Laws of the States bordering upon the lakes, may be resorted to as heretofore, whether the subject matter of the proceedings be of a strictly maritime character or not. Of course the Admiralty Courts retain their jurisdiction as before, unless the act of 1845 should be given to the opinion in the case of *The Hine vs. Trevor*, *supra*, in which case the apparent limitations of the act of 1845, as to the character of the vessels subject to the jurisdiction, might require to be considered.

"This concludes what we had to say in reference to these late decisions as bearing upon the general question as to whether the Water Craft Laws, so-called, of our Western and Northwestern States, might continue to be enforced. The conclusion is that they may be, as heretofore, and as constantly contended for by the State judiciaries. If there be error or inconsistency in these decisions their correction by a new current of decisions is not likely in the Supreme Court, at least not for years, if ever. That there is such inconsistency, and that the suggestions of the Supreme Court, as occurring in several cases, that the act of 1845 is the sole source, under the Constitution, of the jurisdiction of the District Courts upon the lakes, being even in these last cases, mere *dicta*, are not absolutely controlling, there can be no doubt. It has always been contended for and held in the District Courts that the act of 1789, embraced waters navigable from the sea, applied to the Western Lakes, but they became thus navigable, although by artificial means, such as the Welland Canal, &c., and that the act of 1845 was entirely superfluous. And that especially as the act was entitled 'An Act extending the jurisdiction,' it was not to be construed so as to limit or restrict the jurisdiction already in force. But the Supreme Court, as we have stated, have intimated a different [illegible] although the question did not necessarily arise in any of the cases, and was not passed upon without argument, it may, for all practical purposes, be adopted as the present law upon the subject, although, doubtless, it will continue to be insisted upon in cases may arise, [illegible] that the act of 1789 controls, and that the suggestions of the Supreme Court to the contrary are extra judicial and not decisive. Most [illegible] the constitutional grant of admiralty jurisdiction to the Federal Courts was necessarily exclusive, from the nature of the [illegible] and that hence no reservation of a concurrent remedy *in rem*, could be constitutional [illegible]

[illegible]

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

Patrick O'Connell to Delvis Nichols, lots 14 and 15, B. 5, Chas. H. Walker's sub. N. 20 acres of E. ½, S. ¼, Sec. 5, 39, 14.

[illegible] to Aaron E. Jenks, S. ½ of W. ½ [illegible] 13, school section Addition.

Lawrence Young to Martin Ryerson, lots 27 and 28, B. 10 of W. ½ W ½ N. E. ¼ sec. 21, 39, 14.

Patrick Walsh to William Gibs, lots 23, B. 4, [illegible] to John W. Wendell's sub. of S. 31 acres, Sec. 5, 39, 14.

[illegible] to John Campbell, lots 33 and 35, block 2, [illegible]

47 and 48 Block 7, Wentworth's sub. S. 30 acres of W. ½ N. W. ¼ sec. 34, 39, 14.

Same to Henry H Knight, lots 36 and 38, block 4, as above.

Same to Amos T. Leland, lots 7 and 8, block 4, as above.

Michael Thomsen to Richard T. Davis, sub lots 5 and 6, in Assessor's subdivision of S. ½ lot 8, block 28, of N. W. ¼ Sec. 21, 39, 14.

Charles Macalester, of Philadelphia, to G. Lehmar, lot [illegible] in Macalester's subdivision of block 24 of S. E. ¼ Sec. 17, 39, 14.

Calvin T. Wheeler to George H. Sellers, northeast 50 feet of block 73 of west half section 27, 39, 14.

W. L. Harper (of Jefferson County, Miss.) to Ferdinand Parker, lot 7, block 35, Elston's Addition.

Thomas K. Keller to William Knoke and others, lot 1, block 3, Kinzie's Addition.

John McEwen to William Hewes, part of block 12, Bushnell's Addition, southwest corner of LaSalle and Oak streets.

Thomas Watson (of Montreal) to William Hearson et al., lots 33 and 35, block 1, Brainerd's & Evans' Addition.

Jacob Belz et. al. to John L. Horbar, lot 14 of lot 2 B. 42 of W. ½ S. E. ¼, Sec. 21, 39, 14.

John Wentworth to Charles Cooper, lots 30, 31, 32 and 33, B. 1 Wentworth's sub S. 60 acres of W. ½ N. W. ¼, Sec. 34, 39, 14.

Thomas Hassity to Peter Watson et al., lot 29, B. 32 of W. ½, Sec 5, 39, 14.

# THE CHICAGO CAMP MEETING.

## The Closing Exercises—Midnight Prayer and Praise.

## Wanderers Returning to the Fold.

As stated in our issue of yesterday the Annual Methodist Camp Meeting at Desplaines Grove came to a close on Tuesday night. The great gathering has dispersed—melted away like the baseless fabric of a vision, leaving not a tent behind. The closing exercises were of an interesting character. From supper time till the signal for public worship was given, the congregation were divided in the employment of the time. The greater portion were gathered in the various tents engaged in devotional exercises. Some were strolling about the grove, improving the occasion with the dear friends they here met, while many were on the railroad platform waiting for the train and singing the songs of Zion. The clouds by this time had cleared away, leaving the sky clear and serene. The rays of the setting sun were yet flinging the west, and the camp fires sent forth a ruddy glow from the grounds.

At the usual hour the congregation, largely increased over the afternoon by the arrival of many in wagons and the evening trains, assembled around the public stand for the evening service. After singing a familiar hymn, and prayer by Dr. Raymond, Rev. Ecer Stebbins, the speaker for the evening, announced for his text the words found in Romans 1, 14, 15: "I am debtor both to the Greek and to the Barbarians; both to the wise and the unwise, so, as much as in me is, I am ready to preach the Gospel to you that are at Rome also." The elder deduced as his theme from these words "The Nature, Extent, and Discharge of Ministerial Obligation," which was dwelt upon in his usual logical and conclusive manner. The sermon was followed by a powerful exhortation to the unconverted by Dr. M. Eddy, who extended to them a most urgent invitation to come forward to the altar and seek the salvation of their souls. That grand old hymn, familiar to every Methodist household, commencing,

"Come ye sinners, poor and needy,"

with the chorus,

"Turn to the Lord and seek salvation,"

was then sung by the vast audience in a spirit and manner that ought to have brought forward every impenitent soul on the ground. The altar was soon filled with earnest seekers, mostly people in the morn of life, for whose immediate salvation the religious portion of the audience, led by the ministers, engaged in most earnest and fervent prayer.

This scene continued for some time, during which most of those who had come forward as weeping penitents were happily converted, and the penitential sob was exchanged for the burst of praise. In the meantime many earnest workers, both male and female, were moving through the outskirts of the congregation, quietly and affectionately conversing with the unconverted, persuading them in the name of their Master to abandon a life of sin for one of holiness.

As the hour of midnight drew near, the congregation, led by the ministers, singing familiar and sweet stirring hymns, formed in procession and marched around the circle of the auditorium. As they returned to the altar, the beautiful Sunday School song "We are coming, blessed Savior," was sung, and as the echoes of the chorus died away in the stillness of the night the refrain was caught up by sweet voices in the distance. The congregation stood breathless and the sweet sounds drawing nearer and still nearer, a band of some seventy-five children came marching into the altar, led by their superintendent, Mr. A. L. [illegible]

[illegible]

names as members.

Some appropriate and touching remarks were then made by the Presiding Elder, Rev. Mr. Crews, and by Rev. Mr. Goodson, of Canada, after the vast audience joined in singing the grand old doxology:

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow,"

to the grand melody "Old Hundred."

The solemn benediction was pronounced by Dr. Eddy, and thus ended the eighth annual "Feast of Tabernacles" on the banks of the Desplaines.

The congregation dispersed, after affectionate hand-shakings and bidding of adieus, to their several tents, in some of which the sounds of prayer and praise, and the shouts of victory were heard till early dawn.

As soon as daylight appeared the sounds of the hammer were heard in every direction hastily demolishing the habitations of the week, and on all hands were the signs of preparations for moving. Trunks were packed and wagons filled. The morning trains both in and out of the city were crowded. By noon all had gone, and the consecrated ground was left to the silence and loneliness of another year.

# SERIO-COMEDY.

## An Assault on the Stage—The Play Adjourned to a Justice's Office.

## A Bonded Denouement.

The "Tivoli" is a German Garden Theatre situated on North Clark street, adjacent to the Turner Hall. It is ostensibly devoted only to the comic drama, but on Tuesday something akin to a tragedy was substituted, entirely outside of the regular programme. The proprietor of this establishment is Mr. Henry DeClerque, well known in musical circles as an expert on the violin. It is alleged, also, that his music is much sweeter than his temper. Otto Grossman is his "funny man"—a fellow of infinite jest—but nevertheless endowed with a hankering for filthy lucre, when it is due him. It is claimed that Grossman has done the "funny business" at the Tivoli institution for several months, but has failed in receiving his regular salary upon regular days. On last Tuesday he spoke to the manager about the matter, but this gentleman refused to entertain the idea of payment, at least in current funds. For last Tuesday evening the "*Dry Vagabunden, oder das Liederliche Kleeblat*" was underlined, and about five o'clock in the afternoon Grossman was quietly seated on the stage, going over his part, and at the same time putting in order a balloon, which was intended for an ascent between the acts. While he was thus quietly engaged, it is claimed that DeClerque approached him from the rear, club in hand, and dealt him five or six heavy blows on the head. The comedy man, however, was not down for a moment, and assuming the "villain's" role, he retaliated as best he knew how. It was at this juncture anything but a funny affair. If the "old man" and "villain" had not come upon the stage at that moment and parted them, it is difficult to say where and how the fighting scene would have ended. This was the end of one act, and the curtain dropped.

The second act is laid in the office of Justice Schoerenstald, and discovers a spacious room densely packed with actors, actresses, lawyers, a Justice, and the reporter of the TRIBUNE. The reason for this unusual assemblage may be found in the fact that Grossman has DeClerque arrested on the charge of assault with intent to kill. A number of witnesses were examined, a majority of whom testified in regard to this affair as above related, but the "leading lady" differed somewhat from the others in her statement. She alleged that she was in her apartment at five o'clock in the afternoon and she then heard the noise of a fearful struggle transpiring on the stage. At first she thought that Richard and Richmond (to be given next week) were simply rehearsing their parts, but the idea that *Der Freischutz* came in all out of place, soon convinced her that a regular play was being performed. She also heard DeClerque call for help. Without further delay she then rushed upon the stage and saw DeClerque lying on the floor on his back, with Grossman, from a position of advantage, pounding his face to a jelly. Like any other true heroine she then rushed in and separated them. She also claims that DeClerque on this occasion was in a fearful state of intoxication. She claims to have seen no club on the stage, and that no other person was present at the time. Since two other witnesses set up the claim of separating the combatants it will be seen that the testimony was slightly conflicting. However this may be, the Justice evidently considered two witnesses better than one, and so placed the weight of the storm under bonds of $500, to answer the charge preferred, at the next term of the Recorder's Court. Judging from this present aspect of the affair, it would seem that there is at present a good opening for a low comedian at the Tivoli Theatre.

# AMUSEMENTS.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—The Black Crook drew another large audience last evening. Those who do not wish to lose the opportunity of seeing it, should remember that there are but four more representations. After this week it will be taken from the stage.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—The favorite comedy of Paul Pry was performed last evening at Wood's Museum to a large audience and a disappointed audience. Mr. Dillon, who had been cast for Paul Pry, failed to make his appearance. We regret this the more for Mr. Dillon's sake than for the audience. Mr. Dillon has many times disappointed audiences from reasons which it is unnecessary to state, for this is not the first time, and it is evident that there should be no future cause of complaint on that score. We had hoped he would adhere to his promise, and can only say if hereafter audiences fail to receive him, he has only himself to blame. No actor on the Chicago stage has ever met with the indulgence which has been bestowed upon him of late years and for no better reason than for any future presumption on past favoritism. Mr. Barret was substituted for him. We, of course, have no disposition to criticise Mr. B's representation. A substitute always has a thankless task before him, and only [illegible]

[illegible]

Washington; Costa de Moor, Charles Spencer; François de Moor, Jacob L. Jones; Spiegelberg, David Stevens; Hermann, John Collins; Sweitzer, Geo. W. Matthews; Roller, James Fonso; Grimm, Wm. H. Hicks; Shufterle, Douglas Johnson; Razmann, Garret K. Cross; Daniel, Wm. Blackstone; Commissary, Isaac Black; Kosinski, Charles H. Smith; Amelia, Miss Carrie Prime. We cannot pretend to criticise or even to describe the representation. To thoroughly appreciate it, it should have been seen. With our glimmering recollections we should say that Mr. Collins was the star of the evening, and Mr. Jones a planet of the second magnitude, while Isaiah Washington, who assumed the leading *role*, must take his place as third in the list, for Isaiah was inclined to rant, and when he did not rant, was very reckless in speech. Mr. Spencer would have made a very imperative Count, had it not been for his unfortunate style of dress. Mr. Collins was the funny man, and kept the audience in a convulsion. Miss Carrie was by no means a bad Amelia. We have seen worse on the white stage. We should hardly dare to venture to the general *ensemble* of the play or to go into an analytical description of the school of acting. But one point we do wish to indicate as worthy of study by our white companies. Every one of the company was well up in his part. There was not the slightest hesitation over a word. In other respects the representation would have slightly astonished Schiller had he been present. For an initiatory performance of amateurs who have literally stepped without opportunities, the performance, however, was quite creditable. We shall watch the progress of our resident Aldridges with some curiosity.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS will appear in Chicago for one day only, on September 7th, exhibiting on a lot on Madison street, between Ada and Elizabeth, in the West Division. The *apparati* will come here for this occasion on a special train of twenty-four freight cars and two passenger coaches.

GRAND CONCERT IN MILWAUKEE.—The Chicago Light Guard Band—A. J. Vaas, conductor—will leave this city on Saturday evening, on an excursion to Milwaukee, where, on Sunday afternoon, they will unite with the members of Berg's Band in a monster concert. A limited number of excursion tickets, good for four days, have been issued, which may be obtained of any member of the band.

# PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

## A Man Falls From Clark Street Bridge on the River—His Recovery Doubtful.

A painful accident occurred between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock last evening, at the Clark street bridge. A man named John Rutzer, proprietor of a saloon on Randolph street, near the Bridge House, and whose residence is on Sedgwick street, while on his way home, stepped upon the Clark street bridge while in the act of turning. It is believed that he was somewhat intoxicated, or, at least, he was probably not aware of the fact that the bridge was being turned, for he continued quietly on his way, and coming to the end of the bridge, which was then completely swung, he was precipitated head foremost on the pier. A policeman and several other men who were witnesses to the accident, instantly procured a boat, and crossing over to the pier, found the man lying on his face in an insensible condition. He was placed in the boat and pulled ashore, after which a carriage was procured and the unfortunate man taken to his residence. Up to latest accounts he was still insensible, and there is but little hope for his recovery. Besides severe external injuries, it is believed that he has also been internally injured. The protection now in process of construction at this bridge is coming none too soon.

## Christian Times and Witness.

It is an established fact that advertising is the the great lever of business. Those who have been most successful, as a general rule, have most extensively availed themselves of this aid. There is philosophy in this, as well as practical good sense. The consumer must be reached. He must be informed where to find the articles he is in search of, and he naturally looks to the columns of the newspaper for this information. It saves him a world of trouble, for without this resource he would be compelled to resort to a personal inspection of the stores and shops of the city. And by a comparatively small outlay, the merchant can reach thousands of people in all sections of the country.

As a matter of course, the greater the circulation of a newspaper, the more valuable the facilities which it offers for advertising. The *Christian Times and Witness*, of this city, has just entered upon the fifteenth year of its publication. It is a large, handsome, and ably edited weekly paper, and the organ of one of our largest and most influential religious denominations. It goes into all parts of the Northwest, its especial field of circulation being the States of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and the new States and Territories beyond. Its weekly issue of *twelve thousand* copies goes into the families all over this broad territory, and it would be safe to say is read by fifty thousand people. [illegible]

[illegible]

John E. McMahon and James Steele—Taking up old sewer, $2.00 per foot; filling, no charge; paving, $1.25 per square yard; curbing, $20.

DeGolier & McGillan—Taking up old sewer, 60 cents per foot; filling, 30 cents per cubic yard; paving, $2.15 per square yard; curbing, [illegible]

The contract was awarded to John E. McMahon and James Steele.

**SINGULAR ACCIDENT.**—About one o'clock yesterday afternoon a young man named John Warner, who is employed in a wholesale grocery store at No. 10 North Canal street, was sitting in front of the store when a large sign board fell from its place and struck him on the head. He was rendered quite insensible by the blow, and when taken up the top of his head was found to be frightfully injured. A deep wound was made, extending from the brow to the back of the head, and several injuries were inflicted on the spine and other portions of the body. A physician was immediately sent for by the proprietors of the store, who were greatly distressed by the occurrence, and the young man, at last accounts, was said to be in a fair way of recovery.

**PICKING POCKETS.**—While riding on the rear platform of a State street car on Tuesday night, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets, Dr. Collins had his pockets picked of a small vial of chloroform, a case of surgical instruments, pocket handkerchief and a tobacco box. Two men named Daniel Tracy and Patrick Quarry were subsequently arrested by Officer Cramer on suspicion of being the pickpockets. They were yesterday taken to the Police Court, and held for further examination on Saturday morning in bail of $300 each.

**NOT TO BE OUTDONE.**—A Philadelphia paper publishes this despatch from Milwaukee: "Milwaukee, August 13—Private and confidential. Please telegraph me at once if Chicago reports having a sea serpent. If so, Milwaukee also has one. Chicago never led this town, and never will. I will send full particulars when I receive your reply."

## Resolutions of Condolence.

At a meeting of the members of Ætna Base Ball Club, held at their rooms last night, the following action was taken:

*Resolved*, That it has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our much esteemed and respected brother, William F. Moore.

*Resolved*, That his death brings sorrow and grief in our midst.

*Resolved*, That we do hereby tender our most sincere thanks to Mr. and Mrs. John Campbel and family, for their tender and affectionate care of the deceased while living.

## Musical.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

I have noticed my name upon Mr. Goldbeck's circular as one of the instructors. I would respectfully announce to the public that I am not associated with him as a teacher. My services and sympathies are with the Chicago Art School as instructor of *voice culture*, and as conductor of the *College Chorus*. I would therefore cordially invite the musical public to join this chorus to practice choice music of the old masters and the best modern compositions.

J. W. ADAMS.

# LOCAL MATTERS.

**"Juniper Tar Soap" Cures Eczema,** Ringworm, Tetter, Erysipelas, Prickly Heat, Humors and all other cutaneous affections, rendering the skin smooth and soft. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, successors to Caswell, Mack & Co. Sold by all druggists. We have no special agents.

**"The drug trade, in getting the best** California Wines for medicinal purposes, will find it to their advantage to deal with the old established house of Perkins, Stern & Co., 180 and 182 Vesey street, New York, 108 Tremont street, Boston."—*Druggists' Price Current*.

**Trustee's Sale.—We would call the attention** of capitalists to the sale, at public auction, of the Mill and Distillery of Messrs Delany, in Illinois. The sale will take place at Port Sep. 11th, 1867, at 2 o'clock p. m. Building and machinery new and in good running order—title perfect.

**Moth and Freckles.—The only reliable** remedy for brown discolorations called Moth and Freckles, is Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

**Paper Hangings and Window Shades,** all of the latest styles, at prices wholesale dealer at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

**Hostetter's Root Bitters purify the** blood, cure rheumatism, and are a great invigorator and appetizer. Sold by all druggists.

## MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's uncle, Rev. Wm. [illegible] by [illegible] 29, Gib. August 28, E. T. J. ROLES, M. D., of Chicago, and MISS DORIS J., only daughter of Rev. C. R. Doering, Prussia. No cards.

## DIED.

In this city, yesterday, at 12 o'clock, of inflammation of the bowels, A. C. JOHNSON.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock to-day (Thursday), from his late residence, No. 61 North LaSalle street. His friends are invited to attend.

At Marquette, Mich., Aug. 28th, CHARLES H. BENSON, son of F. B. and Caroline E. Benson, aged 19 years.

Funeral at Rosehill to-day (Thursday). Cars leave the Chicago & Milwaukee Depot at 2 p. m. [illegible] Friends of the deceased and of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

At his residence, near Cambridge, Story Co., Iowa, Aug. 15th, of consumption, ALBERT J. BROWN, late a soldier of Co. G, 15th Wis. Vols.

He leaves a wife to mourn his loss.

*Detroit papers please copy.*

## Board Wanted.

BOARD—A gentleman desires a single room and board, on Wabash or Michigan-av. Address "B M," Tribune office.

BOARD—A well furnished suite of front rooms, with good board, by a gentleman and wife. Will be permanent if satisfactory. Would be willing to [illegible] Address, with particulars, "S M," P. O. Box [illegible] References exchanged.

BOARD—A gentleman and wife, and two children, want permanent board with furnished rooms in a private family. Address "C F," [illegible]

## Pianos.

TO RENT—And for sale—Having been a large stock of pianos in this city for nearly 10 years, I can offer the best line of pianos in the market [illegible] for rent. 194 Randolph-st. P. DYER, Agent.

FOR SALE—A first class piano. Would exchange for a light buggy horse in exchange. Address [illegible]

TO RENT—Two [illegible] rooms suitable for [illegible]

## Boarding and Lodging.

17 South Union-st., near Randolph-st.—A very fine front room, well furnished, closet, &c., with good board. Also large room for gentlemen, at $6 per week. Location central and quiet.

18 Fourth-av., within five minutes of Post Office—Large front room, furnished, gas, &c., to rent, with good board.

19 Crosby's Opera House—The Chicago Sorosis Boarding House is prepared to furnish to ladies and gentlemen the best of board in every part of the city. The largest list to decide from and all the particulars given, by GEO. T. BAGARD, Manager.

20 Willard-place, first street west of Ann, near Randolph—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, where they can enjoy the comforts of a home. Terms reasonable.

42 Jackson-st.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms to rent, with board.

54 West Madison-st., corner of Clinton—A few single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board.

84 Adams-st.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant room.

86 Adams-st., between Clark and State—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can find good board and nicely furnished parlor at the above number.

110 East Madison-st.—Young men desiring good board in a small private family will call early. To respectable parties only.

112 Adams-st.—Handsomely furnished rooms, having hot and cold water in each, with first-class board, can be procured by gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Can accommodate several day boarders.

119 State-st.—A pleasant front room, furnished; also, a room suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with good board. Day boarders can be accommodated.

132 South Clark-st.—A nicely furnished sleeping room. Possession given immediately. Inquire at Room 12, as above.

178 Madison-st., between LaSalle and Wells-st., English Boarding Home—Day and weekly boarders. The best of food and English cooking. Moderate terms.

182 Randolph-st., at Central House.—A few good family rooms, and single rooms, with first-class board, at reduced prices. Day board $5 per week. A desirable place for men stopping in the city one or two weeks.

215 South Clark-st., up stairs—Nicely furnished rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife and single gentlemen; also, a suite of rooms, suitable for four or six gentlemen friends.

219 Ontario-st., east of Clark-st.—A pleasant room to rent on first floor, with first-class board; also a single room for gentleman. References required.

258 Wabash-av.—A front parlor, also a front room, with clothes press and bedroom off, if desired, with board. References exchanged.

297 Michigan-st.—Handsome rooms, with first-class accommodations, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

324 West Randolph-st.—To rent, a large front room, with board, for a lady and gentleman or two young men.

328 Wabash-av.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in a private family.

364 Ohio st., North Side.—Pleasant furnished rooms with board for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Charges moderate.

370 State st.—Good rooms and first-class board for single gentlemen; also, a nice front room, suitable for gentleman and wife, now vacant. References required.

671 State-st.—Two pleasant front rooms to rent, with good board.

717 West Lake-st.—Two gentlemen can obtain a fine room, with select associations and excellent board. Healthiest part of the city. Street cars pass the door. Dine at 1; lunch furnished to take down town. Also, one unfurnished room, for a gentleman and lady or two gentlemen.

TWO gentlemen can have a furnished sitting room, with bedroom, in a small family in a pleasant part of West Washington-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required. Address "H K," Box 2498, Post Office.

WABASH-AV.—For the advance of $300, good security given, will board a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen for $14 per week for six months. For particulars, call at 155 South Clark-st., Room 4.

## Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE

LAST WEEK POSITIVELY OF THE

**BLACK CROOK.**

BETTY REGAL IN A NEW DANCE.

PAS DE GLACE (MIRROR DANCE)

In which she will personate La Jeune Fille; La Coquette; La Madame!

All the Premieres and Ballet in their best efforts for the last week.

Saturday, last matinee.

Monday, Sept. 2d, new attractions, new Company.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD..........Proprietor and Manager.

Director of Amusements..........F. E. AIKEN.

A STANDARD COMEDY, by the celebrated D. Goldsmith, universally recognized wherever the English Drama is represented, as a Classic Play.

This Thursday Evening, Aug. 29, the beautiful comedy, in 5 acts, of

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

Saturday Afternoon, Grand Matinee.

HILDA, a new Sensational Drama, from the French, produced with new scenery, soon.

**DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW,**

After a tour of unprecedented brilliancy and success in Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, will, at the request of many citizens of the WEST SIDE, prior to its Eastern journey by rail, exhibit for

**ONE DAY ONLY,**

**Saturday, Sept. 7. 1867,**

ON LOT BETWEEN ELIZABETH AND ADA STS.,

WEST SIDE, CHICAGO,

**DAN RICE**

**Positively Appearing as CLOWN!**

Street Cars run direct to the Pavilion, on Madison-st., and within two blocks on Randolph-st.

Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock p. m.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE

C. D. HESS and B. F. LOWELL, Lessees and Managers.

**INAUGURATION OF THE SEASON,**

**MONDAY, SEPT. 2d NEXT.**

The eminent youthful and beautiful Artiste,

**LUCILLE WESTERN,**

Sustained by the celebrated New York Actor,

**MR. W. H. WHALLEY,**

And a carefully selected company, in Tayleure's more emotional Play,

**EAST LYNNE, Or, The Elopement.**

LADY ISABEL, / MME VINE. }..........LUCILLE WESTERN

Sir Francis Levison..........W. H. Whalley

For full cast, see programmes.

Doors open at 7¼. Performance commences at 8 o'clock. The sale of seats and admissions will commence on Friday morning next, August 30th, at the Opera House.

ADMISSION, 75 cents. Secured Seats, $1. Balcony Boxes, $1.50.

**DEXTER PARK,**

(UNION STOCK YARDS.)

**HORSE FAIR,**

COMMENCING

**TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 1867,**

**And continuing five days.**

The large premiums offered by the proprietors of Dexter Park have been filled by the entries of the most Celebrated Trotters in the United States:

**DEXTER,**

**General Butler, Fearless, Tackey, Bashaw, Jr., Silas Rich, Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., Cooley, Magna Charta, Medoc, Black Maria, Lady Crane, Mollie, Angeline,**

And fifty other Trotting Horses of celebrity, will compete in sixteen different races, for sums ranging from $150 to $3,500. The most exciting contest may be confidently anticipated.

This will positively be the last appearance of DEXTER in public, as the purchase of him by Mr. Bonner, of the New York Ledger, will prevent him from competing in any future "trials of speed." Everything will be done by the managers of the Park and horses to excel their previous wonderful exploits.

Arrangements have been made with the chief railroad lines to carry passengers to and from the Fair at reduced rates.

Entries in "Division N [illegible]" Premiums, can be made up to 6 o'clock, Monday, September 2d. No entry fee is charged in this Division, but exhibitors must purchase tickets.

All business connected with the Fair is transacted at the Hough House.

The programme for the day will appear in the daily papers.

GEO. B. MANSUR, Supt.

WM. F. TUCKER, Prest.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

[illegible]

OPEN EVERY NIGHT,

With the Best Variety Combination West of New York.

[illegible]

BALL IN [illegible] HALL.

FRIDAY [illegible]

## Auction Sales.

AUCTION—Thursday, August 29th, at Daniel Scott & Co's, 114 Clark-st.,

Forty kegs best and good quality GRIFFIN'S

**ENGLISH HORSE SHOE NAILS,**

[illegible]

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—

THURSDAY, 29th August, at 10 a. m., at DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 114 Clark-st., Groceries, Teas, [illegible]

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, Aug. 29th, 1867,

New and Second Hand

Parlor and Chamber Sets, [illegible]

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auct'rs.

BY HINTON & EATON,

ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 29th, AT 9½ A. M.

AT 287 West Madison-st. [illegible]

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**

[illegible]

J. M. REYNOLDS.

[illegible]

## To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—The two-story and basement brick house, No. 2 Eighteenth-st. Full view of the Lake, and convenient to Hyde Park train and street cars. Furniture for sale. Apply on the premises, or to GEO. H. POPE, and HINTON & EATON, 82 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A two story house, No. 7[illegible] Pine-st., containing 9 rooms, water, gas, &c. Nice location. Rent $[illegible] per month. Will sell all or part of the furniture very cheap. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A comfortable first class house, No. 163 Bergen-st.—all modern improvements, good neighborhood, two blocks from Chicago-av. cars. House quite new, having been only occupied since May. Terms reasonable to a good tenant. References required. Inquire at 95 Huron-st.

TO RENT—Two new houses, situated on northeast corner Dearborn and Division-sts.; each house containing 11 rooms, hot and cold water, &c. Inquire in rear, or at 82 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—First-class cottage, No. 373 South Morgan-st. Apply to YOUNG & SPRINGER, Room 3, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Two story frame dwelling house, No. 206 South Peoria-st., containing 9 rooms, with closets, hydrant water, &c., all in good order. Apply to C. E. HOLMES, No. 49 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—Two two-story dwelling houses, with brick basements, new and in good order, on the corner of Hubbard and Green-sts., West Side. Inquire at 93 Hubbard-st. A. B. JOHNSON.

TO RENT—Two splendid new houses, 8 rooms, with gas and hot and cold water throughout, Twenty-sixth-st., corner of Wabash-av. Inquire of BALL & FROST, 144 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—A cottage, with 3 rooms and 2 closets, and a two-story house, with from 4 to 5 rooms and 3 closets, and water with it. Inquire at 149 Chicago-av., between Franklin and Market-sts.

TO RENT—A cottage, 1½ stories, good garden, hydrant and cistern, barn on lot, No. 446 Park-av., between Leavitt and Hoyne-sts. Inquire of W. C. DOW, 116 Lake-st., Room 17.

TO RENT—And Furniture For Sale—House No. 91 North Indiana-st.

TO RENT—A new two-story dwelling house, 169 Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. House ready to occupy now. Apply at 250 State-st., over store. House can be seen between 10 and 11 o'clock.

TO RENT—Or For Sale—House, furniture and barn, No. 50 Quincy-st. Apply on the premises, between 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.

TO RENT—Two story house, in good order, several blocks from Union Park, 8 rooms, with barn and acre of ground, at $50 per month. Inquire of W. WALLER, 101 Washington-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—A good two story dwelling, with basement and cellar, stabling, bath, hot and cold water, in good order, No. 220 West Madison-st. H. C. MOREY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 5 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Good boarding house for day boarders; also, furniture for sale. Easy terms. Also, cottage on West Side, with good furniture, cheap. MORSE & TEMPLE, 8 Reynolds Block.

TO RENT—Boarding house, on North Clark-st. Desirable location; 18 rooms; doing a paying business. About $1,350 worth of furniture for sale. Cheap lease. GOODWILLIE & CO., 162 Madison-st.

TO RENT—South Side—Elegant residence, 12 rooms, modern improvements, large lot, garden, stable, &c., Michigan-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., $1,600 per annum; two dwellings, 5 and 6 rooms, Thirtieth-st., $40 and $35 per month. GOODWILLIE & CO., 162 Madison-st.

TO RENT—Neat new cottage, 4 rooms and kitchen, on Thirtieth-st., near Wabash-av. For particulars inquire of RIGGLE & CO., Commission Merchants, 231 South Water-st.

TO RENT—Furnished house, on the avenue. For particulars apply at 165 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—Tenements of two and four rooms and upwards. Cheap, in advance. Inquire at 752 Hubbard-st., corner of Ada.

TO RENT—Store No. 88 LaSalle-st. Apply to HOYNE, HORTON & HOYNE, No. 88 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—The new basement cottage, No. 158 Sedgwick-st., between Whiting and Oak, 8 rooms, closets, &c. Rent $20 per month. Apply on the premises, or of P. H. CONWAY, 51 Lake-st.

TO RENT—A fine dwelling house, pleasantly located on the corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-first-st., containing 14 rooms, with hydrant and cistern water, bath room, basement, &c., convenient to steam and horse cars. A good location for a boarding house. The furniture now in the house can be purchased, if desired. House and furniture in good condition. Apply to T. S. FITCH & CO., 169 Dearborn-st.

## To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Front room, first floor, up stairs, in Ewing's Block, corner of North Clark and North Water-sts., suitable for office or sleeping-room. Furniture for sale. Inquire at Room No. 1.

TO RENT—Room and furniture for sale. A fine large room, handsomely furnished, with everything complete. Address box 1340, or call at 84 LaSalle-st., Room No. 53, after 7 o'clock p. m.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms for two gentlemen, and one single room, can be had at 115 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—Furnished lodging rooms, without board, to gentlemen only, single and double rooms, with gas and kept in order. Apply at No. 25 Michigan-av., and 13 South Water-st.

TO RENT—A suite of three rooms, suitable for a small family without children. Inquire at 134 Michigan-st., near Clark.

TO RENT—Two furnished lodging rooms, for gentlemen. Apply at No. 150 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—At No. 15 Quincy-st., three unfurnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping. Also furnished rooms.

TO RENT—Part of a furnished house, to a man and wife that will board a lady for the rent. Location, on Wabash-av., within five minutes' walk of the Post Office. Address "M L," Tribune office.

TO RENT—Lodging Room—A very desirable lodging room in the Mercantile Building, LaSalle-st. Lease and furniture for sale at a bargain. HAMMOND, FISHER & CO., 7 Mercantile Building.

TO RENT—On South Side, near the horse cars, on first floor, unfurnished parlor and bedroom—rent $15 per month—suitable for gentleman and wife; or 3 rooms and parlor for $20 per month. Possession immediately. Address "S S," Tribune office.

TO RENT—A furnished room for gentlemen only, at 252 State-st.

## To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—Office and second floor on South Water-st. Best location on the street. Rent $1,250. Address "M E," Tribune office.

TO RENT—To pork and beef packers—A first-class slaughtering and packing establishment in Milwaukee; complete in all respects. Apply to THOMAS MILLER, No. 18 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—A store under the New York House, suitable for a barber shop. Apply on the premises, 229 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—For a term of years, 496 feet river front, east side South Branch, docked and ready for use. L. P. HILLIARD, 148 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—Three-story building in Couch-place, suitable for storage or manufacturing. EATON, MAGUIRE & CO., 71 and 73 Randolph-st.

## Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A convenient, well-furnished house, for family of six, from about Oct. 1 to May 1, on North or South Side (South side preferred). References unexceptionable, and best of care of furniture, &c. guaranteed. Rent paid in advance if desired. Address "C W S," Drawer 5786.

WANTED—To Rent—First class furnished house wanted, by a good tenant, with small family. Location must be on North Side, east of Clark-st. and south of Chicago-av. Address P. O. Box 767.

WANTED—To Rent—Immediately, by a gentleman and wife, a neat, comfortable cottage on the North Side. Address "WM. H. D. & CO.," 155 Kinzie-st.

WANTED—To Rent—A house of 4 to 7 rooms, within ten squares of Lake-st., North or South Side. Rent not to exceed $35 per month. Rent paid in advance. Address "C," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—House of from seven to nine rooms, on West Side, south of Lake and west of Halsted-st. Address "E L," Robert-st., corner Huron.

WANTED—To Rent—A pleasant house of from 7 to 10 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a central location, on the North or South Sides. Address ERASTUS S. WILLIAMS, or JOHN WOODBRIDGE, Jr., No. 11 Methodist Church Block.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished house, in a central location, where the rent would be taken in board, with the privilege of taking a few first-class boarders. Address "P T," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished house with 5 to 8 rooms, convenient to street cars. Possession about middle of September. Address, with full particulars, P. O. Box 2012.

WANTED—To Rent—The whole or part of a house, furnished or unfurnished, where the rent would be taken in board, by a lady from the East. Or would board parties for the rent of furniture. Address "S N C," Tribune office.

## For Sale.

FOR SALE—Two thousand dollars worth of fine perfumery, bought at Sheriff sale, will be sold for less than fifty cents on the dollar, at No. 13 Rush-st., Lake House.

FOR SALE—One warehouse, with elevator, situated on Illinois Central Railroad. Capacity, about 7,000 bushels. Also one Fairbanks' hay scales will be sold with it if desired. Also one store room 30x50, suitable for general trade. A good point for grain or trade. Inquire of E. F. CLARK, or T. DREW, Nora, Ill.

FOR SALE—Sheep—100 or 200 fine wool Merino sheep, free from all disease. Can pick from a flock of 400. Price $4 each. They will be sold for fat sheep. Address OLIVER LIPPINCOTT, Agent, Peotone.

FOR SALE—Threshing Machine, of Pitts & Co's. manufacture, now running and in good order. Price $300. Address O. LIPPINCOTT, Agent, Peotone, Will County, Ill.

FOR SALE—Cheap, Government retail liquor dealer's and city saloon license till July 1868. Address, till Monday, "LICENSE," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A Singer Sewing Machine and press table with three irons. Also a set of furniture complete, with cooking stove, at No. 14 West Indiana-st., in the alley.

FOR SALE—One Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, cost $85, for $60—warranted as good as new, everything complete. Can be seen at 153 South Clark-st., Room 7, up stairs, until Saturday.

FOR SALE—A fine set of rosewood furniture will be sold cheap for cash. 98 Peoria-st. Call from 9 to 12 a. m. MRS. CHAMBERLAIN.

FOR SALE—Two large halls, one 30x 98, leased ground, the other 25x80, with lot 25x100, West Side, central location, cheap. Terms easy. GOODWILLIE & CO., 162 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Office Furniture—Walnut ice counter, secretary and standing desk, cheap, at 45 State-st.

FOR SALE—The necessary apparatus and a quantity of material for the manufacture of toy rubber balloons will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply at Trunk Store, 111 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Stock and fixtures of a first-class grocery on West Madison-st. Splendid chance for a business man. Will be sold cheap. NICHOLS & VANSAND, 100 Madison-st.

## Machinery.

FOR SALE—H. M. Ames' Portable Engines, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20 and 25 horse power; also a lot of 20 to 50 horse power stationary; also two [illegible] & CO., 15 and 21 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Two 42 in. 1 flue, 14 in. 28-foot boilers in good order; [illegible] Also [illegible] and iron-working machinery and engines [illegible] & CO'S, 53 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—With steam power, the upper floor of [illegible]

## Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—A very desirable, new, two-story frame and brick basement house of 10 rooms, with one-third acre of ground, near Lincoln Park; for sale on reasonable and easy terms. Apply to owner 83 Reynolds' Block.

FOR SALE—Or rent, house and lot, 262 Wabash-av., lot forty feet front. Possession September 1st. S. W. SEA & CO., 123 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A two-story and brick basement house on Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-third-st., 10 rooms. Lot 27x125. $6,500 to pay annual payments. A decided bargain. H. C. MOREY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 5 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Six new cottages on Burnside and Butterfield-sts., near Thirtieth, on long time. Liberal deduction for all cash. Apply to GEO. C. WALKER, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A new house, 11 rooms, gas, hot and cold water, bath with lot 25 or 50 by 125, No. 560 Warren-av., between Hoyne and Leavitt; also two houses of 8 rooms each, gas and water, with 25-foot lot. Apply on premises, rear of 560 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—A small house and lease, No. 420 Twelfth-st., opposite the Church of the Holy Name.

FOR SALE—House and lot, blocks of houses paying 25 per cent, improved suburban property, for sale low or exchanged for goods or business property. Will assume incumbrance. SIDNEY W. SEA & CO., Land Office, 177 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—First-class marble front house on Wabash-av., north of Thirteenth-st., east front; splendid marble front house in the North Division; first-class frame house, with lot 50 feet front, on Wabash-av., south of Fourteenth-st.—an elegant place; lot 100 feet front, opposite Jefferson Park; 50 feet on Reuben-st., between Monroe and Adams; a fine new house, with lot 25 feet front, on Centre-av., near Adams-st. OLINGER & WALLER, 86 Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—West Side—Several desirable houses and lots and houses on leased ground, in good location. GOODWILLIE & CO., 162 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, Room No. 4 Metropolitan Block, a new two-story frame house of 9 rooms, water, gas, bath, marble mantel, furnace, &c., and favorable lease of lot, No. 713 Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.

FOR SALE—A fine new two story and basement brick house, all modern improvements, on Warren-av., near Union Park, on very easy terms. J. H. KEELER, Real Estate Agent, 129 South Clark.

FOR SALE—Store, with dwelling overhead, on Lake-st., near Robey, with 3 years' lease of lot. H. C. MOREY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 5 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—By I. Hartman & Co., Real Estate Agents, No. 90 Monroe-st. New two-story house, 843 Wabash-av., 12 rooms, all modern improvements. If taken at once will be sold at a very low figure.

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—At a great bargain, an exceedingly desirable lot on the southwest corner of West Lake and Desplaines-sts., 40x84 feet. To a cash customer this lot will be sold much below its value. Any one seeking for a safe and choice investment will find this the best opportunity now offered. The completion of the Washington-st. Tunnel will raise this property to two or three times the low price now asked for it, without doubt. If it can be sold in a few days the price will be made very low—otherwise the property will be withdrawn from sale altogether. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Lots on Jackson-st., west of limits, 27x125, $450 cash or $500 time; Wood-st., lot 25x125, $45 per foot; Fulton-st., near Robey, lot 32x125, $30 per foot; 5-acre lot, 1½ miles south west of limits, on S. W. Plank-road, only $500 per acre, long time at 8 per cent. GOODWILLIE & CO., 162 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Two desirable building lots on West Side, at a bargain for cash. Inquire at 196 Lake-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—By I. Hartman & Co., Real Estate Agents, No. 90 Monroe-st. Lot on Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st. Two on Peoria-st., near Madison. One on Carroll, opposite Union Park.

FOR SALE—Very cheap, on long time, a few choice residence lots on Butterfield, Burnside, Arnold and Wentworth-sts., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts. Apply to GEO. C. WALKER, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—40x84 feet on the southeast corner of West Washington and Desplaines-sts. Only $7,000, if taken this week. Title unquestionable. $8,000 was offered for this property some months since, and was refused. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, if taken this week, lots on Oak-av., 75x126 on Cottage Grove-av., between Egan and Oakwood-avs. A. B. MEAD, 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Elegant residence lot, 50 feet, on Jackson-st., corner Morgan; also, 25 feet on Jackson, near Morgan. Call quick, if you want them. GOODWILLIE & CO., 162 Madison-st.

## Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Several fine fruit farms near St. Joseph, Michigan; also several well improved farms in Will County, Ill., containing from 40 to 300 acres each. Inquire of REYNOLDS & PHELPS, Room 26 Mercantile Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Ten thousand acres of improved and unimproved lands in Iroquois and Ford Counties, Illinois, near the line of the Ill. Cent. R. R., at prices ranging from $3 to $30 per acre, according to location and improvement. Apply to BALLENTINE, LAWRENCE & CO., No. 7 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Choice fruit farm, of 57 acres, at $15,000, located, with a beautiful oak grove frontage, on the bold banks of the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, two miles north of St. Joseph, and only a few hours' ride per steamboat from Chicago. This choice spot, so favored locality, is now producing its hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of delicious fruit, and of nearly all kinds, for the Chicago market, and without doubt there are at least 500 capitalists in Chicago who would be tickled to buy the above described place as a summer resort for their families, if they would but take the trouble to examine it. Address E. H. CUMMINGS, Room 29, No. 132 South Clark-st., Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Stock Farm—Best stock farm in Cook County, 16 miles from Chicago, well improved, with plenty of water, barns and sheds for five hundred of cattle, 320 acres all in one body, at $35 per acre—the cheapest farm in the county—one-half cash, balance on three years. Farming land for sale throughout the State. Also lands in Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin, in small or large bodies. Also real estate, improved and unimproved, in and adjoining the city. ISAAC R. WITT, 85 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Or trade for household goods and piano or any goods or drugs suitable for market—360 acres of land, near Onarga, on Illinois Central R. R., in Quaker Settlement. Artesian well district. Prairie, and would make a fine stock farm. Inquire of Box 466, DuQuoin, Ill.

FOR SALE—A beautiful country residence, near 10 acres of ground, on the Ridge road, well shaded with trees, in full view of the Lake, convenient to railroad depot, schools and churches, only 40 minutes' ride to city by rail; a large house of 10 rooms, besides kitchen and cellar and closets, and a large barn and other outhouses. Terms moderate. Possession given Oct. 1st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 4 Metropolitan Block.

## Business Chances.

FOR SALE—Stock and fixtures of a first-class cigar stand. Inquire at southeast corner of North Clark and Kinzie-sts. Satisfactory reasons for selling.

FOR SALE—Jewelry Store—Stock and fixtures of a well established jewelry store, doing a good business, to be sold at a sacrifice. Would exchange for real estate. Good reasons for selling. Inquire at 51 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A nice clean stock of hardware, tinware and stoves, 1 set of tinners' tools and machines; also a good business house. The goods or house will be sold separate or together. Address E. C. ABDILL & CO., Fairmount, Vermillion County, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Feed mill, in central location in this city. Two run stone and fixtures in complete running order. Inquire of W. F. NOYES, 236 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Stock, furniture, lease and license of saloon, No. 536 South Jefferson-st. Reason for selling, sickness of proprietor.

FOR SALE—A saloon and fixtures, doing a good business, at 148 North Wells-st.—basement. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—Saloon, stock and fixtures at No. 156 South Wells-st.

FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures and furniture complete of a good business saloon. Small capital required. Apply at 90 East Monroe-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A fine saloon, with license, stock and lease for ever. Only $300. Inquire of H. HAMMER, Notary Public, No. 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A good mill for grinding corn, etc. (Kestner's patent.) Apply at 31 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Good chance for a business man—A business of seven years standing in one of the best localities in the city, in the neighborhood of the Court House. It is offered for sale, with or without stock, on account of the retiring of the proprietor from the business. A capital of about $1,500 or $2,000 will be required to buy out stock and all. For further particulars inquire at Messrs. F. & E. JAEGER, 73 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A good grocery on West Randolph-st. Will trade for house and lot and pay difference. Also one on State-st., invoices for $500, but will take less; small store and lease; must be sold soon. JOHN SOURBEY & CO., Room 3, No. 191 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap, saloon and boarding house, now doing a good business. Inquire at 179 South Market-st.

FOR SALE—The stock of a first class millinery store, together with fixtures complete, at 71 Lake-st. One of the best locations in the city. The goods are nice, and will be sold cheap for cash, as the lady wishes to remain East. Hours from 3 p. m. till six.

FOR SALE—Stock, fixtures and good will of a physician's office, excellently located, with large practice established, for sale low for cash. Present owner obliged to leave the city. Apply to L. B. BIGELOW, 115 Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—A first-class saloon, cheap. Inquire at 93 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Hotel lease and furniture, in a central part of the city, containing about 35 rooms and 30 boarders. Inquire of CHAS. BANDORFF, 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—Saloon, with two years' lease, stock, fixtures and license. Inquire at 129 Dearborn-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—Stock, fixtures and long lease of one of the best grocery stores in the city. A liberal discount from invoice, to an early purchaser. Must sell soon, and have the best of reasons for selling. Apply at No. 8 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Photograph room, with or without stock and fixtures, cheap. 127½ West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Half interest in one of the most extensive, complete and profitable manufacturing business in this city or Western country. Will require the attention of the capitalist. The owner retiring from business, will sell whole or part, or take a large portion in real estate. Apply to Messrs. JONES & GARDNER, 76 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A Saloon in a good location, now doing a good business, for $300, one hundred down, balance on time. Call or address 165½ State-st. A good chance for a man with a small capital.

## Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—Active or silent, with $5,000 in a safe and profitable business. Money can be turned every thirty days. For particulars address, with real name, "STOCK," Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—With about $2,000, in a commission and provision business. Must be honest and energetic. GERRY & DANFORD & CO., Room 18, No. 127 South Clark-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—With a capital of $500. Business established, with a capital stock on hand of over $3,000, paying at present 300 per cent. For particulars call at "National Investors" Exchange, 31 Dearborn-st. This is a very rare opportunity. RAPP, TANNALL & CO.

## Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—Or exchange—A very superior team of carriage horses and carriage. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good team, at low figure. Apply at 136 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—At 38 Quincy-st., two matched pairs of working horses, sound, young and kind. Also stable to rent.

FOR SALE—Saddle or buggy mare, sound and kind; will not scare at cars. Apply at 272 [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first class horse and buggy [illegible]

## Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—Experienced Insurance solicitors and travelling agents, by an old and well-established Life Insurance Company. Address Drawer 6147, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A boy to fold and address circulars. Must be a good and rapid writer. Apply at 48 South Canal-st. F. W. GATES, Pres't.

WANTED—A first class travelling salesman in the wholesale liquor business. None but those who understand the business and can give good city reference need answer. Address with full name and reference, "B R B," Tribune Office.

WANTED—Life insurance canvassers. To persons, male or female, adapted to this business, the best arrangements will be made by one of the most popular Eastern companies extant. Address P. O. Box 2947, Chicago, Ills.

WANTED—Two salesmen for the country and two for the city. For particulars inquire at Room 18 Cobb's Building, Chicago.

WANTED—A first-class boy at the Young Men's Christian Association. No second rate boys need apply.

WANTED—50 coal miners at the coal mines of the Moingona Coal Company, near Boon, Iowa. Wages 7 to 8 cents per bushel. Transportation will be furnished on application on Agents, F. W. WEARE & CO., No. 13 Dearborn-st. or at their office. W. W. WALKER, Vice President and Treasurer.

WANTED—Boy for grocery store. Apply, with good references, at 806 State-st. German preferred.

WANTED—A medical man to revise a medical work, and to write on medical subjects. A Free Mason and temperance man preferred. He must be a practical and experienced man. No student need apply. Address "W R," P. O. Box 6273, with qualifications and weekly salary.

WANTED—A porter for heavy store work. Wages about $7. Inquire from 9 to 11, August 29, at 7 Randolph-st.

WANTED—An English teacher. Apply between the hours of 12 and 1 at 639 Wabash-av.

WANTED—Immediately—In the city, two reliable men to solicit applications for the Great Western Horse Insurance and Detective Co., of Decatur. Those who notice this will bear in mind this is a different class of insurance, and solicitors will find a much more agreeable vocation and liberal remuneration than other Companies can possibly give. Apply in person to D. BANTA, special Agent, Tremont House.

WANTED—Canvassers to sell our Religious and National Pictures. Good men can make from $5 to $14 a day. Apply to CLARK & PATTERSON, 288 State-st.

WANTED—Salesmen in the city and country. New and quick selling articles. Two city licenses for sale on reasonable terms. Call on or address J. A. PIERCE, 26 Reynolds Block, Chicago.

WANTED—Four salesmen to sell goods by sample for an Eastern house. Must be capable of earning from $1,500 to $1,800 salary. Two will be accepted having had no previous experience as salesmen, if worthy and well qualified. No application by letter desired. Apply personally to O. B. ELVIS & CO., for three days, at Room 18, Speed's Block, Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A smart, active man to solicit orders by sample. Those acquainted with retail grocery trade of the city preferred. WALCH & PIERCE, 84 and 86 La Salle-st., Room 32.

WANTED—A bookkeeper. One acquainted with the commission business preferred, and has a good country acquaintance. Address, stating salary and references, "E K O," Tribune office.

WANTED—Canvasser—A first class man to collect advertisements for a weekly paper. Liberal commission given, and good references required. Address P. O. Drawer 5060, Chicago.

TRADES.

WANTED—A first class plowsmith. Steady employment and good wages. Address immediately, in person or by letter, GEO. CURKENDALL, Dixon, Ill.

WANTED—Two good brick layers, to go to Des Moines, Iowa, to work the balance of the season. Apply to F. S. COLE's Real Estate office, 89 Washington-st., Room 11.

## Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent lady to take charge of Sewing Department at the G. & B. S. M. Company Salesrooms, 104 and 106 Washington-st.

WANTED—Everywhere, ladies of energy and good address, to introduce an article that sells rapidly and pays large profits. No humbug. Address for particulars Room 2, No. 84 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A good nurse to take care of an old lady. Inquire at 125 State-st.

WANTED—20 or 30 young girls to pick over beans. Apply at 136 Kinzie-st. SLADE & FOSS.

WANTED—Immediately, two good hat trimmers, at 96 Washington-st. P. C. BREAULEY.

WANTED—Milliners—Six experienced trimmers to go to pleasant towns in the country. Apply to WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 58 and 60 Lake-st.

WANTED—A first-class laundress, at 639 Wabash-av.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A girl to do general house work in a private family, near Cottage Grove. Call at 109 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A girl to do housework in a small family. Apply at No. 9 Quincy-st., first house from State. Call between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

WANTED—A good girl to do housework. American preferred. Apply immediately at 261 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer is wanted. Also a second girl and nurse for a small family. Apply at 145 South Green-st., between Adams and Jackson-sts.

WANTED—A good strong girl at 418 West Madison-st., to do cooking, washing, ironing, &c.

WANTED—A No. 1 cook and second girl. Inquire at Room 88 Sherman House.

WANTED—A good girl to do kitchen work, and assist in cooking, at 306 State-st.

WANTED—Two Protestant girls for a private family in the country. Also a good nurse. Apply at MRS. D. PRATT'S emporium for help, 150 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Two good girls at 825 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework in a small family. Must come well recommended. German or Norwegian. Apply at 338 Ohio-st.

WANTED—An American, German or Norwegian girl to do general housework in a small family. A good girl can secure a permanent home by applying at 1022 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A girl for housework in a private family. One that is a good cook and can bring good recommendations. Apply at No. 5 State-st.

WANTED—A competent girl to do general housework in a small family at Hyde Park. Apply at 629 Wabash-av., corner of Thirteenth-st. to-day.

WANTED—A good cook in a private family at Hyde Park. German or Norwegian preferred. Call at 169 Lake-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—A German or Norwegian girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 109 Warren-st.

## Employment Agents.

WANTED—1,000 railroad laborers. Wages $2.00 and $2.25 per day. Work will last two years. Apply to F. S. WEARE & CO., Agents, 13 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—1,000 men for LaCrosse and Winona—wages $2. 100 on gravel trains and track. NICHOLS & VANSAND, 100 Madison-st.

WANTED—This day, 60 men for saw mill in Michigan, 200 railroad laborers, and 100 teams. Apply at Room 3, Lind's Block.

WANTED—This day, 20 laborers in the city. Also 200 on railroads. Wages from $1.50 to $2.50 per day. Apply at 66 Madison-st., Room 4, up stairs.

WANTED—1 assistant bookkeeper, 2 salesmen, 2 brakesmen, 1 fireman, 2 conductors, 1 bartender, 3 porters, 3 collectors, 2 expressmen, 2 drivers. Apply at 67 and 69 Monroe-st., Room 2. Applicants by mail address M. B. WOOD & CO., P. O. Box 2319, enclosing 10 cents for reply.

WANTED—1 bookkeeper, 3 salesmen, 2 travelling agents and collectors, 2 brakesmen, 2 firemen, 1 conductor, 2 porters, 2 teamsters, 2 salesmen, 1 driver, 1 bartender, 2 teamsters and 10 laborers. Apply at 164 Randolph-st., Room 14. Applicants by mail, address J. M. MOORE & CO., P. O. Box 1707, enclosing 10 cents for full particulars.

## Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—By a lady, some sewing in a store or large family, where there is much sewing to do. Should like to go by the day or week. Address C. CARPENTER, Tribune office.

WANTED—Money to loan, in sums of from $1,000 to $20,000, on Chicago real estate. Apply to RHODES & BRADLEY, No. 2 Clark-st., between 11 and 12 a. m., or by letter to P. O. Drawer 6372.

WANTED—Hard times avoided by having your coat, vest and pants cleanly renovated by the celebrated Mrs. T. J. LEWIS. Diseases cured. 156 South Clark-st., Room 3.

WANTED—Persons leaving the city for a long or short time, can find a good home for their children, where they will be suitably instructed, and tenderly cared for. For particulars address "Miss H B," Tribune Office, Chicago.

WANTED—Catarrh can be cured by calling at 163 West Harrison-st. Doubt no longer. Call and satisfy yourselves, on or before September 15th.

WANTED—Every one with light or sandy beard or hair, to send for the means of making them dark. Can apply it yourself; it is always at hand, and will last for years. It is not a dye, but a simple application that defies detection. Sent by mail for 50 cents. Address U. S. McCOMB, Box 788, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Cooks, housemaids, and nursemaids, with good references, may be found at MRS. WHITTAKER'S office, 236 Chicago-av. Three good girls wanted for Evanston.

WANTED—To exchange a fine house and lot in a country village for a retail grocery stock and lease of store. Address P. O. Box 3824 Chicago.

WANTED—An energetic man with $400 to $500 to engage in a pleasant and paying business. For particulars apply at 124 Clark-st., Room 5, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

WANTED—A party with $3,000 capital to act as cashier, and take one-half interest in a first-class Restaurant, where the receipts are $200 per day, and paying 50 per cent profit. LANE & FULLER, Brokers, 138 Randolph-st., Room 1.

WANTED—To borrow, for sixty days, $300. I will give security worth $1,500, as chattel mortgage, and for its use board a gentleman and wife, giving them pleasant rooms, at a very reduced price, in a private family, ten minutes' walk from Court House. Genteel neighborhood. Address P. O. Box 893.

WANTED—To exchange a splendid farm near Chicago for a stock of merchandise. Farm worth $25,000. Would take $9,000 or $10,000 stock, and give time on balance. Address S. I. STOCKTON, P. O. Box 596, Chicago.

WANTED—An active business man, with a capital of $300 to $800, to take an interest in an established business which pays very large profits. Apply at 155 Clark-st., Room 5.

## Personal.

PERSONAL—Wanted—A fine description where an interview can be had with a lady [illegible] A. P. QUINTARD, Chicago P. O.

PERSONAL—A bachelor of 30 years would like to make the acquaintance of a lady of the same age—no objections to a widow lady—with a view to matrimony. Address J. RUSSELL, Chicago Post Office.

PERSONAL—The advertiser wishes to make the acquaintance of some lady (either widowed) of 25 years or upward, with a view to matrimony. Address "OLIVER," Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A correspondence wanted [illegible]

## Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young Norwegian man, to take care of horses in city, or in any town near the city, and make himself generally useful about the house. Good references given. Address, by letter, "L. L. N.," No. 81 Post Street, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION—Wanted—As porter in a store, by a young man. Best of city reference. Address "D M," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—A tin plate and sheet-iron worker would like a job. No objection to any locality. Address "TINSMITH," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a first class gardener, lately from Scotland, in city or country. Can furnish best of reference. Call at or address 191½ West Madison-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man of several years' experience, as bookkeeper in the wholesale grocery business. Address CHAS. NEWHALL, Chicago P. O.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, to travel for some wholesale dry goods or notion house. Has had eight years' experience and a perfect knowledge of the business. Has a large number of business acquaintances in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. Best of reference given. Address "T," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As salesman or light porter, by a young man of good address. Satisfactory reference given. Address "J," P. O. Box 2015.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young Norwegian, who can take care of horses and cows and understands farm and garden work. Call on or address BJORNGAARD, No. 203 South Clark-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced young man, in a wholesale or retail store, or any other employment. Good references. Address "BETA," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a practical bookkeeper. Has had experience in city and country. Address Box 383, Chicago P. O.

SITUATION—Wanted—Understands the care of horses, and will make himself generally useful. Address "A S," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—Or a partnership—A gentleman of experience and good business desires an opening as above, in a commission house. Has $1,000 at command. Address "J O A," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a meat market, by a man who understands cutting meat and waiting upon customers. Address P. O. Box 1791, Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—To Merchant Tailors—By a first-class cutter, recently from New York. Would have no objection to go to the country. Inquire or address, CUTTER, 142 State-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—As salesman, by an A No. 1 man, to travel, or to sell goods in store—crockery preferred. First-class city references furnished. Has one of the best salesmen in the country. Address JEROME, Tribune Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man of thorough experience with horses. Wishes employment in a private stable. Can bring recommendations of the best character from last employers. Address, for three days, HOSTLER, 98 Washington-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man in a private family, to take care of horses and drive, or to drive a store wagon. Address "J. A. O.," Tribune Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man as coachman, and to make himself useful about the house. Has six years' experience, and the best of city reference. Address "L. M.," Tribune Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a salesman, with ten years' experience, in a first-class clothing store. Unexceptionable reference given. Address P. O. Box 986.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man who can work and understands the management of horses. References given. Address "G. S.," Tribune Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—To Druggists—A good permanent situation by a practical pharmacist, and one thoroughly conversant in every department of the business. Address "S. W. G.," care of J. W. Pain, Apothecary, 166 State-st., Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—As clerk in any capacity, by a young man who is a good penman and accountant, and thoroughly familiar with office business. A moderate salary only required. Address "L. B.," Post Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a machine or millwright shop. Can work wood or iron. Has been nine years in his last employ. Best reference given. Address "A. O.," No. 88 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young lady as child's maid, lady's maid, or nursery governess. Understands music, plain and fancy needlework, and can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing machine. Address "MARIA," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady, as companion to a lady, or housekeeper. Can instruct young children in English and music. Address "MARTHA," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As nurse, by an elderly lady of experience. Can be seen at 92 Adams-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—A middle-aged American woman desires a situation as housekeeper in a small family, where she will make herself generally useful. No objections to going into the country. Apply at No. 38 Sixteenth-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By two good girls, in a small private family—one as cook and the other as chambermaid. Best of city reference furnished. Address 93 Townsend-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—As seamstress. Can furnish neat specimens of hand-sewing and machine-stitching; also competent to cut and fit children's clothing. Address, for three days, SEAMSTRESS, Tribune Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As cook or second girl in a private family, by a young American girl. Best of city reference given. Address "M. B.," Tribune Office.

## Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—$150 per month to sell the best family sewing machine in the market. Single and double thread. Price from $18 to $25. Address JOHNSON & CO., Room 8, Post Office Block, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—$5 to $15 per day guaranteed to industrious men and women in introducing our celebrated INK POWDERS. They sell readily in offices, stores, schools and in fact, everywhere. Sample and terms to agents sent free on receipt of fifty cents. WESTERN INK COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female, for Clark's Indelible Pencils, for marking linen, &c. Permanent as ink; made 1,500 articles. Postpaid, 50c. COOK & STURTEVANT, 97 South Clark-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—Who would for $1 THE NEW MAP WONDER, now ready. One agent writes: "I am selling twenty maps a day, and can make more money on this than any other work I ever had." Address GOODSPEED & CO., 148 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted to sell Mitchell's New General Atlas, showing every county in the world; History of the Thirty-ninth Congress, just published; Bible Dictionary; Republican Court; Stone's File and Binder; Jacobs' Scissors Sharpener; Moore's Patent Pen Holder and Eraser. For descriptive circulars and terms, enclose stamp to H. A. CAMPBELL, 131 South Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—$20 Star Shuttle or Lock Stitch Sewing Machine. Great inducements. Call and see it or send for circulars. F. C. ATHROP & CO., No. 35 Reynolds' Block, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For my valuable works. I have a new plan which works like a charm. Every agent should send for a circular. Address CHAS. WILL, 132 South Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the Great Historical Picture of Chicago in 1832. This beautiful landscape of Chicago, "grass-clad," its still river creeping through the rushes, with its half a dozen houses, and amid the tall grass, should be preserved in every household throughout the Northwest. Sample copies sent by mail, paid, on receipt of $1.50. Address BLANCHARD & CRAM, 146 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Energy, not capital—Men and women who want a book that pays get FIRST LOVES, from my own. Wanted [illegible] on S. M. KENNEDY, Editor, 194 Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell a new and beautiful article of show cards adapted to all trades. These cards are 7 by 11 inches, with white letters and ground work in imitation of gold on velvet, rendering them superior in effect and durability to any other painted or printed cards. Being an ornament to a front window, and having the heaviest gold letters, it is adapted to all trades, they will sell to every store keeper. They occupy less room, and require less explanation than any other article in the market. Call and examine, or send 25 cents or $1 for specimen, which you can sell without leaving the place, where you receive them. I. A. PITMAN, 8 West Third-st., Cincinnati.

AGENTS—Wanted—For Barber's great Historical and Geographical Work, "ALL THE WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES, from the Alleghanies to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf." It has 788 octavo pages and 260 fine engravings, showing all the cities and objects of historic and natural interest in the vast West; and also in Russian America. Also for the NEW LOOKING GLASS, with 176 reflecting pictures; Kettell's great History of the Rebellion, &c. For our circular, terms, Specimen Book, or engravings, or terms and terms of new works, mail a dime (its cost to us) to HENRY HOWE, 111 Main-st., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—Wanted—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce throughout the United States, the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

CAUTION—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

AGENTS—Wanted—$5 to $15 per day. Permanent employment. Crowell's Improved Scissor and Knife Sharpener. Sample sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents. G. W. CROWELL & CO., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS—Wanted—The World, United States, and twelve American Cities on one Map. Also, Steel Engravings and Photographs, and oval frames. Extra inducements for a short time. Address SAMMONS, WHITE & LARKE, 193 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For "WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CIVIL WAR." The most beautiful, interesting and popular book for agents which woman's history, during the war, is now undergoing various discussions. This book is wanted everywhere. One lady sold 60 copies in two days. It contains 800 pages and 16 splendid steel portraits [illegible] CALL, McCURDY & CO., Lombard Block, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—To solicit Life Insurance [illegible] in the State. For further particulars apply [illegible] Chicago, giving full name and address.

AGENTS—Wanted—Female agents everywhere, local and travelling, to engage in a pleasant and paying business. For particulars address Dr. G. T. GOTTHELL & CO., 418 Washington-av., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS—Wanted—A Silver Watch worth $20 given to each person to new business [illegible] profitable business, call at 47 Lombard Block, or [illegible] W. CHAPPELL, Box 4781, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For "Women of the War," a work of surpassing interest [illegible] South Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Everywhere, [illegible] WINDOW CLEANER AND MAGIC POLISH [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For [illegible]

## Lost and Found.

LOST—Aug. 26th, a [illegible]

# FROM WASHINGTON.

## General Grant and the President.

## The Powers of Each under the Reconstruction Laws.

## Promulgation of the Order Transferring Sheridan.

## An Effort Being Made for the Removal of Commissioner Rollins.

## Statistics in Relation to Our Foreign Commerce in 1866.

# FROM EUROPE.

## The Paris Moniteur on the Salzburg Conference.

## Slight War Panic on the Paris Bourse.

## Unexampled Courtesies Tendered Minister Bancroft at Berlin.

## The Cretan Insurrection.

## The Insurgents Still Hold Out against the Turkish Troops.

# THE SOUTH.

## Reign of Terror in Middle Tennessee.

## Earnest Calls for Militia from Several Counties.

# FROM CANADA.

## Excitement Attending the Nominations for Members of Parliament.

## Several Riots Take Place—Troops Called Out.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

General Grant and the President—No Change in the Position of Affairs—Promulgation of the Order Transferring Sheridan—An Effort for the Removal of Commissioner Rollins.

WASHINGTON, August 28.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

Although the argument between General Grant and the President has ended, neither has accepted the position of the other. Johnson, aided by the legal advice of such men as Black, has fairly told Grant that whatever may have been the intention of Congress, it did not really give Grant any power to instruct District Commanders, or to disapprove any of their recent orders except such as relate to removals. A close and careful analysis of the law at headquarters has convinced General Grant that the President is right on the strict construction of the law. The President told General Grant that, under the Reconstruction Law, the latter had no right to issue paragraph five of the order to General Thomas, and General Grant replied that the paragraph in question was issued under the Army Regulations, which, he claims, give him the right. He has stated his purpose to prepare other orders of the same character and submit them to Hancock. All of Johnson's friends are claiming, with great assurance, that the supplemental Reconstruction Act of the late extra session will virtually offer no serious obstacles in the President's way if he desires to defeat Congressional reconstruction, and that if Mr. Johnson should order the time of registry extended and of elections postponed, that General Grant will neither refuse to transmit the order or resist its execution. General Grant is determined, however, to execute all the powers vested in him by Congress as they are interpreted by the best legal advice.

EFFORT FOR THE REMOVAL OF COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.

An effort is on foot to secure the removal of Commissioner Rollins and replace him with General J. G. Steadman. It is considered somewhat significant that on the moment Mr. Johnson began his late movement, the Conservative Army and Navy Union met and reorganized. This body, in October last, expressed sympathy with Governor Swann in repelling the action of the Union men who had intimated a purpose to support the Union Police Commissioners.

FERNANDO WOOD

was in the city yesterday, and had a long interview with the President to-day, accompanied by Coyle, of the *Intelligencer*. On Saturday last Coyle had an interview with Johnson, and proceeded at once to New York. He was at the New York Hotel, the headquarters of ex-rebels, with Governor Swann, on Sunday. Wood returned to New York to-night.

A LUDICROUS MISTAKE.

Although Judge Black is hand-in-glove with the President in his new schemes, his sudden recall to this city was the result of one of the most ludicrous mistakes conceivable. It appears that Seward had addressed a note to Mr. Blacque, the new Turkish Minister, intimating that the Cabinet was about to break up and he would like to see him. By mistake this reached the hands of Judge Black, who was in Pennsylvania working up matters. His son opened the note, telegraphed in all directions, and found his father's whereabouts, sent the full despatch, saying the Cabinet was going to pieces and Seward wanted to see him. Jerry took the night train and got here at daylight. At noon, with Ward Lamon, he started for the State Department. Seward was just leaving for the Cabinet. He asked the party to wait as he might not be long. The meeting was protracted, and the clerks began to close the Department. After three hours' waiting, the party left and returned the next morning. Seward received them and asked what he could do. Black, surprised, said he had come in obedience to a despatch. Seward, nonplussed, rang the bell, called his secretary, cross-examined Black and then the secretary, when the fact of the error in transmitting the note to the Turkish Minister came out, and the mystery was solved. The above is Seward's own version of the affair. Black looks wise when questioned regarding his return, but says nothing.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 28.—The following order was issued to-day:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, August 27.

General Orders No. 81.—The following orders have been received from the President:

[illegible] follows the President's order assigning [illegible] to Sheridan's place, before telegraphed:

"In compliance with the foregoing instructions of the President of the United States, Major General P. H. Sheridan will, on the receipt [illegible] turn over his present command to [illegible] General Charles Griffin, the officer next in rank to himself, and proceed without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and will report to [illegible] Missouri.

[illegible] relieved by Major General [illegible] General Griffin will proceed [illegible] to New Orleans, La., and assume [illegible] the Fifth Military District, [illegible] composed of the States of Louisiana [illegible]

[illegible] Major General George H. Thomas will [illegible] command of the Department of the [illegible]

[illegible] of General Grant.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

[illegible] of to-day declare authorized [illegible] that "the reports of any personal [illegible] between the President and General [illegible] are unfounded," but that perhaps [illegible] may be their respective [illegible] matters of detail, there is no [illegible]

[illegible] is known that there are very differences regarding legal questions [illegible] their respective powers and duties [illegible] the Reconstruction Act.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

J. R. Dodge, statistician of the Department of Agriculture, left last night on a tour of observation to the Northwest, to procure a complete a list of statistical items in the region, under the present system of collecting agricultural statistics, and to represent the Department in the autumn fairs of the Northwestern States.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, EASTERN DIVISION.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has issued a patent in favor of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division, embracing 22,196 acres [illegible] Indian lands, in Texas, said company [illegible] paid up in full three of their bonds [illegible] consideration.

CUSTOM RECEIPTS.

Receipts from customs from the 19th to the 24th of August, three millions [illegible] hundred thousand dollars.

POWERS OF THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF UNDER THE RECONSTRUCTION LAW.

The Washington special to the *Post* says: "After a careful investigation, it is generally agreed among the friends of General Grant that the supplemental Reconstruction Act confines his authority over the District Commanders solely to approval or disapproval of their acts in removing rebel officials, and does not extend to all acts of the Commanders, such as postponing elections, changing registration, &c. This is regarded as a great omission by Congress, and was so understood by General Grant when General Thomas was directed by him to continue in force every order of General Sheridan's."

FERNANDO WOOD AND JOHNSON IN COUNCIL.

Fernando Wood had a long interview with the President to-day.

COURT-MARTIAL DETAIL.

The following officers are detailed for a General Court-Martial, to meet at Fort Leavenworth, September 15, for trial of Brevet Major General Custar and others: Brevet Major General Hoffman, Brevet Major General Davidson, Brevet Major General Gibson, Brevet Brigadier General Morgan, Brevet Brigadier General Callender, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel English, Brevet Major Asbury, Brevet Major Lyford, Captain Robert Chandler, Judge Advocate.

The charge against General Custar is leaving his post without permission.

GENERAL CANBY'S SUCCESSOR.

Brevet Major General H. B. Emory has been ordered to relieve General Canby in command of the Department of Washington.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

The report from the Statistical Bureau of Commerce and Navigation of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will be issued in a few days, six weeks earlier than usual. It will exhibit the following results: Total imports of foreign merchandise and specie, $412,333,193; foreign merchandise and specie exported, $19,941,227. Net imports, $392,391,966. This does not include the value of vessels sold to foreigners, which cannot be given for several months yet. Of this amount, $42,518,000 remained in the warehouse on the 30th June, 1867. The domestic exports during the same period were $334,549,043. All these values are in gold, the domestic merchandise from the United States having been reduced to gold values at the rates indicated by the monthly average price of gold in New York.

## FROM EUROPE.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

France.

THE MONITEUR ON THE SALZBURG CONFERENCE.

PARIS, August [illegible]

The *Moniteur* says the recent conference of the Emperors at Salzburg is a new pledge of peace for Europe. Much uneasiness prevails on the Bourse in consequence of apprehensions of war, and rentes are declining.

Prussia.

COURTESIES EXTENDED TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

BERLIN, August [illegible]

The American Minister to Berlin, Mr. Geo. Bancroft, has been treated with unexampled courtesy by the Prussian Court. Yesterday, on invitation of the King, he accompanied Count Bismark to the royal residence at Potsdam, where he was received with unusual attentions, and had an interview of over three hours' duration with the King and Prime Minister. In the evening Mr. Bancroft dined with the King, who afterward took him back in the royal carriage to Berlin.

Great Britain.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXPEDITION TO ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, August [illegible]

Active preparations are being made by the Board of Admiralty and War Office for the expedition to Abyssinia to relieve the English captives. Sixteen steamers have been chartered to transport troops.

MARINE ITEMS.

LIVERPOOL, August [illegible]

The steamship Queen, from New York, has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, August [illegible]

The steamship Teutonia, from New York, arrived to-day.

Turkey.

THE CRETAN INSURGENTS STILL HOLD OUT.

LONDON, August [illegible]

Advices from Athens state that the Cretan insurgents still hold out in the mountains, and denounce as false the reports of Omar Pasha's success in subduing the rebellion.

The Cholera in Naples—A Fortune-Teller Massacred.

[From the Gazette de France.]

On rumors of cholera at Naples the populace rushed in a mass to the abode of a fortune teller called the Sybil, massacred her and cut her into morsels. The authorities have suspended the march of troops, fairs and even the examination of students. Naples all ships coming from Leghorn are placed under quarantine.

## THE SOUTH.

Exciting Condition of Affairs in Middle Tennessee—Rebel Bands of [illegible] Yankee Blood—Calls for Troops from Several Counties.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, August [illegible]

General Cooper has received very exciting letters from various portions of Middle Tennessee. A prominent Republican from Giles County wrote the General: "Owing to the deplorable condition of affairs in this county we are compelled to request you to organize a company of State Guards."

Last Saturday Deputy Sheriff [illegible] boasted that no Radical Sheriff should ever rule over Giles County, as he would be shot at from every bush. A gentleman from Lincoln County, writes that there is a reign of terror on Farris Creek. Joe. Rodgers [illegible] heads a party of desperadoes, boasts that he has crimsoned his hands in Yankee blood, and intends to do it again.

Another writes from DeKalb that a few days since some rebels went where the negroes were carrying on a meeting at Alexandria, and fired into them.

General Cooper has numerous applications for troops.

A call has been issued for a State Convention of the colored people, to meet in Knoxville on the 24th proximo.

Health of New Orleans—The New City Council, and Old Board of School Directors.

NEW ORLEANS, August 28.—The Board of Health reports two deaths from yellow fever yesterday. Weather variable.

A majority of the newly elected city officials have qualified themselves and given bonds, and will enter upon their duties immediately. The old Board of School Directors hold a meeting to-day, and transacted business as usual, and passed a resolution to test the legality of the action of the Council.

Registration in Virginia—Row [illegible]

RICHMOND, August 28.—Returns from all except eight counties, show a registration of whites to the number of 110,000, and blacks 90,000. Of the counties not heard from, [illegible] will give large white majorities.

Some negroes having badly beaten one policeman and stoned two others at the depot last night, a company of United States troops has been sent to the spot to suppress a riot, which is threatened there.

Colored Jurors in North Carolina—Registration in Charleston—Negroes Reprieved.

FORT MONROE, August 28.—Judge Fowle, of the County Court at Williamston, North Carolina, recently gave a decision allowing colored jurors.

CHARLESTON, August 28.—Two hundred and twenty persons registered to-day, eighty-seven whites.

MOBILE, August 28.—Four negroes, sentenced to be hung here to-morrow, have been respited by Governor Patton for two weeks.

Georgia Newspaper Suspended by General Pope.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—The Atlanta *Courier* of Wednesday says the Albany (Ga.) *News* has been suspended by General Pope on the general charge of disloyalty.

## FROM DES MOINES.

Railroad Enterprises—[illegible] Conventions.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Iowa, August [illegible]

Work on the Iowa & Minnesota Railroad is progressing rapidly. The Rock Island Road is also making rapid strides toward the city. The construction train will reach [illegible] this week. The tracks [illegible] part of the town has already commenced. [illegible] The Synod of the Iowa New School Presbyterians will meet in [illegible] 12th of September. The State Convention of Universalists will meet at [illegible] 7th.

## CANADA.

Excitement Growing Out of the Nominations for Members of Parliament—[illegible] Feeling against the [illegible] Troops Called Out.

MONTREAL, August 28.—[illegible] members of Parliament [illegible] McGee was hooted and [illegible] speaking. Cartier's [illegible] another place, and [illegible] to be guarded [illegible]

[illegible]